

THE

Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSIDENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XVIII.—NEW SERIES, No. 649.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, APRIL 7, 1858.

PRICE: UNSTAMPED: 6D.

EASTER HOLIDAYS.

THE ROYAL POLYTECHNIC.

PATRON—H.R.H. the PRINCE CONSORT.

"THE GRAND PHENOMENA OF NATURE:" an entire New Series of Dissolving Views, with beautiful Diorama Effects, painted by Messrs Hine, Clare, Perring, and Davies, illustrating Earthquakes, Volcanoes, Thunder Storms, Parhelia, the Aurora Borealis, the Spectre of the Broken, Mirages, Avalanches, Water Spouts, Geysers, Cataracts, Wonderful Caves, &c., &c., &c., with new descriptive Lectures by J. D. MALCOLM, Esq., daily at a Quarter past Four and a Quarter past Nine.

The highly effective Dissolving Spectroscopy, illustrating THE REBELLION IN INDIA, daily at Two.

CURIOUS LIVE INSECTS in the Oxy-Hydrogen Microscope, daily at One and Half past Seven.

First of a New Course of Popular Lectures (plentifully illustrated with Experiments), "On the GREAT FORCES OF ATTRACTION," by J. H. PEPPER, Esq., F.C.S., A. Inst. C.E., &c., &c., &c.

A New Course of Lectures by THOMAS GRIFFITHS, Esq., late Professor of Chemistry, St. Bartholomew's Medical College, and Author of many popular Works on Chemistry, "On the CHEMISTRY OF AIR, EARTH, FIRE, and WATER."

A New Musical Entertainment, every Evening except Tuesday, at Eight, by G. ARMYTAGE COOPER, Esq., assisted by Mrs. G. A. COOPER, entitled "THE EXCURSION TRAIN," being a Romance of the Rail, with New Buff Songs.

N.B. For Hours of other Lectures and Entertainments, see Programme for the week, which is sent anywhere for Two Postage Stamps.

Admission to the whole, 1s; Children under Ten, and Schools, Half-price.

MUSEUM of SCIENCE, ANATOMY, and the WONDERS of NATURE, 47, Berners-street, Oxford-street, open daily, for gentlemen only, from 10 till 10. Admission One Shilling.—Know Thyself! A visit to this Museum will convey to the mind a more accurate knowledge of the human body, and the mysteries of creation, than years of reading. The Anatomical Specimens and Models are superbly executed, and comprise what cannot be seen anywhere else in the world, illustrating every Part of the Human Body; the Circulation of the Blood; the Brain and Nervous System; the Reproduction of the Species; the Pathology of Diseases, &c. It also contains Joined Twins, a Child terminating like a Fish, two Human Rhina, male and female, and numbers of natural wonders.—This extraordinary collection contains a great variety of natural wonders, as well as anatomical curiosities, and, altogether, is undoubtedly the most complete collection of the kind ever seen, either here or on the Continent.—News of the World. Lectures, Morning and Evening, by Dr. W. B. MARSTON, whose medical work on Nervous Debility, &c., will be presented, with an explanatory catalogue, gratis to every visitor.

THE FORTY-SIXTH ANNUAL SESSION of the BAPTIST UNION of Great Britain and Ireland will be held at the BAPTIST MISSION HOUSE, 33, MOOR-GATE-STREET, London, on FRIDAY, April 23, 1858, at Ten o'clock.

Introductory Address by the Rev. B. EVANS, D.D., of Scarborough.

THE REV. WM. BROCK will PREACH one of the ANNIVERSARY SERMONS of the BIBLE CHRISTIAN CHAPEL, WATERLOO-ROAD, on THURSDAY EVENING, April 8th. Service to commence at Seven o'clock.

A Collection will be made in aid of the Trust Fund.

WORKING ORPHAN SCHOOL, HAVER-STOCK-HILL.

The VOTES of the SUBSCRIBERS are earnestly SOLICITED at the ENSUING ELECTION for MARTHA MADDOX (one of Eight Children), whose Father, a Laborious City Missionary in the District of Spitalfields, died recently. Votes or Subscriptions to secure the Election of this Child will be thankfully received by Mr. N. J. POWELL, of 181, Whitechapel, who superintended the late devoted Missionary for five years.

THE SOCIETY for PROMOTING the ADOPTION of the VOTE by BALLOT.

SOIRÉE to WILLIAM NICHOLSON, Esq., late Premier of Victoria, Australia, and the Founder of the Ballot in the British Dominions, at the FREEMASONS' TAVERN, GREAT QUEEN-STREET, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 14th, 1858.

Refreshments on the table at Half past Six o'clock. The Chair to be taken at Half past Seven o'clock precisely.

The Hon. F. HENRY F. BERKELEY, M.P., will preside.

The following Gentlemen, with others, are expected to attend and take part in the proceedings of the Evening:—The Viscount Godolphin, M.P.; Sir Arthur Hallam Elton, Bart., M.P.; Lieutenant-General Sir De Lacy Evans, M.P., G.C.B., &c.; Major-General T. Perring Thompson, M.P.; Colonel W. H. Sykes, M.P.; James White, Esq., M.P.; Frank Cromley, Esq., M.P.; Joseph Crook, Esq., M.P.; A. S. Ayton, Esq., M.P.; William Russell, Esq., M.P.; S. M. Greer, Esq., M.P.; Hon. J. Leslie Foster, late Chief Secretary of Victoria; W. Westgarth, Esq., Historian of Victoria; Vincent Pyke, Esq., late Member of the Victorian Parliament; George Stealey, Esq., of Victoria; Samuel Morley, Esq.; E. C. Whitehurst, Esq.

A Transparency of the Ballot Room used in Australia will be exhibited during the Evening.

Double Tickets, to admit a Gentleman and Lady, price 5s. (Refreshments included); Single Tickets, price 3s. (Refreshments included), to be had at the Freemasons' Tavern, and at the Ballot Society's Office, 5, Guildhall-chambers, Basinghall-street.

THE PRIZE ESSAY on DISSIDENT in WALES. Prizes 50l. and 5l.

To afford further scope for Collecting Materials, the time for sending in the Essays is changed from 1st OCTOBER, 1856, to 1st MAY, 1859.

For further information see "Nonconformist" for Jan. 6th, and February 3rd, 1856.

THE AMERICAN HORSE TAMER.

Mr. RAREY'S arrangements for Teaching in Classes his Method of Training Colts and Taming vicious Horses, after the Easter Holidays, are as follow:—

Monday	April 12	At the Round House, Kinnerton-street, Belgravia.
Tuesday	" 13	" " " " " " " " " " " "
Wednesday	" 14	" " " " " " " " " " " "
Thursday	" 15	" " " " " " " " " " " "
Friday	" 16	" " " " " " " " " " " "
Saturday	" 17	In Yorkshire.
Sunday	" 18	" " " " " " " " " " " "
Monday	" 19	" " " " " " " " " " " "
Tuesday	" 20	" " " " " " " " " " " "
Wednesday	" 21	" " " " " " " " " " " "
Thursday	" 22	" " " " " " " " " " " "
Friday	" 23	" " " " " " " " " " " "
Saturday	" 24	" " " " " " " " " " " "
Sunday	" 25	" " " " " " " " " " " "
Monday	" 26	" " " " " " " " " " " "
Tuesday	" 27	" " " " " " " " " " " "
Wednesday	" 28	" " " " " " " " " " " "
Thursday	" 29	" " " " " " " " " " " "
Friday	" 30	" " " " " " " " " " " "
Saturday	" 1	" " " " " " " " " " " "
Sunday	" 2	" " " " " " " " " " " "
Monday	" 3	" " " " " " " " " " " "
Tuesday	" 4	" " " " " " " " " " " "
Wednesday	" 5	" " " " " " " " " " " "
Thursday	" 6	" " " " " " " " " " " "
Friday	" 7	" " " " " " " " " " " "
Saturday	" 8	" " " " " " " " " " " "
Sunday	" 9	" " " " " " " " " " " "
Monday	" 10	" " " " " " " " " " " "
Tuesday	" 11	" " " " " " " " " " " "
Wednesday	" 12	" " " " " " " " " " " "
Thursday	" 13	" " " " " " " " " " " "

A YOUNG LADY, accustomed to TUITION, is desirous of obtaining a SITUATION as GOVERNESS in a FAMILY, where the Children are Young, or as COMPANION to a LADY.

Address by letter, to B. B., 21, Lloyd-square, Pentonville, W.C.

TO BRITISH SCHOOL MANAGERS.—A

Trained CERTIFICATED MASTER (ten years in present Situation) desires a RE-ENGAGEMENT at Midsummer.

Address, M. S., Post-office, Bexley.

TO CHYMISTS ASSISTANTS.—WANTED

Immediately, an ASSISTANT, of pleasing address, competent to Conduct a Business during the occasional absence of the Principal. One only kept. A Member of a Christian Church preferred.

Address, stating age, salary, qualifications, &c., H. B. Collins, Chymist, Queen-street, Epsom.

WANTED, an active YOUNG MAN, be-

tween Seventeen and Twenty-five years of age, willing to make himself useful in a SILVERSMITH'S BUSINESS.

Apply, Messrs. Saunders Brothers, 444, London-wall.

WANTED, a JUNIOR DRAPER'S AS-

SISTANT, one accustomed to a General Country Trade.

Apply, W. B. and Son, Rayleigh, Essex.

WANTED, a JUNIOR ASSISTANT in the

GENERAL DRAPERY.

Apply, D. Woodroffe, Rugeley, Staffordshire.

TO DRAPERS.—WANTED, by a YOUNG

MAN, a SITUATION as JUNIOR ASSISTANT in the DRAPERY.

Apply to S. T., Post-office, Reading, Berkshire.

TO DRAPERS.—WANTED, by a YOUNG

PERSON, aged seventeen, a SITUATION, where she may acquire a knowledge of the business. Salary not expected the first six months.

Address, A. B., Post-office, Sutton, Dorset.

TO DRAPERS and GROCERS.—WANTED

Immediately, for a GENERAL COUNTRY TRADE, a respectable YOUTH as JUNIOR ASSISTANT or IMPROVER.

Apply to A. B., care of Mr. J. S. Osborne, High-street, Kingston.

TO GROCERS' ASSISTANTS.—WANTED,

a YOUNG MAN, of decided Christian principles and thorough Business habits.

Apply, stating particulars, Dear and Son, Huntingdon.

W. RICHARDSON, IRONMONGER,

BRENTWOOD, is in want of a steady, industrious YOUTH, who is desirous of engaging himself in the capacity of IMPROVER.

EDUCATION.—There are VACANCIES for

TWO YOUNG LADIES in a SELECT ESTABLISHMENT in the Country, one as ARTICLED PUPIL, about

Seventeen or Eighteen years of age. The School has been established for some years. References on application.

Address, The Misses Miall, King-street, Leicester.

MR. A. STEWART, Jun., has arranged to

Receive into his House, in TUFNELL-PARK WEST, LONDON, SIX PRIVATE PUPILS. The neighbourhood, a short distance from Highgate, is beautiful and healthy.

Prospectuses, containing references and terms, forwarded on application.

Address, Summerfield, Tufnell-park West, London, N.

CLASSICAL and COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, 19, NEW-WALK, LEICESTER.

Mr. CARRUTHER receives a Limited Number of Young Gentlemen to Board and Educate. The Course of Instruction embraces all the branches of a superior English Education, and the Classics.

The Modern Languages, Music and Drawing, by Competent Masters.

Terms, 30l. per Annum. Pupils under Ten Years of Age, 25l. per Annum.

References are kindly permitted by the Rev. J. P. Murrell, the Rev. T. L. Harris, Esq., and C. B. Robinson, Esq., Leicester; E. Harrison, Esq., 4, Kensington-park-terrace, Regent-street, London; the Rev. F. Bosworth, M.A., Bristol; the Rev. Dr. Acworth, President of Horton College, Bradford, Yorkshire; and to the Parents of his Pupils.

A LADY, of great experience as a TEACHER

has ONE or TWO VACANCIES in India or Ceylon. Children would experience the most systematic and liberal education. There is also an OFFERING for a LADY of neglected education as a PARLOUR BOARDER, without that painful exposure unavoidable in large schools, the number being limited.

For particulars apply by letter, to H. P., 61, Lanes-street, Belgravia, London.

DEPOSIT and DISCOUNT BANK.

FIVE PER CENT. is paid on all Sums received on DEPOSIT. Interest paid Half-yearly.

The Right Hon. the Earl of DEVON, Chairman.

Office: 4, Cannon-street West, E.C.

G. H. LAW, Manager.

BANK of DEPOSIT.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1854.

2, FILL MALL EAST, LONDON.

Parties desirous of INVESTING MONEY are requested to examine the Plan of the BANK of DEPOSIT, by which a high rate of Interest may be obtained with complete security.

The Interest is payable in January and July.

PETER MORRISON, Managing Director.

Forms for opening accounts sent free on application.

PERPETUAL INVESTMENT, LAND,

AND BUILDING SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED 1851.

CHIEF OFFICE, 27, NEW BRIDGE-STREET, LONDON.

NOTICE.—Deposits received daily. Interest Four per cent. per annum, payable Half-yearly. Sums of 1000l. and under withdrawable at one week's notice; above 1000l. on one month's notice.

A Prospectus will be forwarded upon application to

JOHN EDWARD THRESDER, Secretary.

THE UNITED KINGDOM TEMPERANCE

and GENERAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.

1, ADELPHI-PLACE, LONDON-BRIDG, LONDON.

Established 1850.

Upwards of 15,000 Policies have been issued, and during the last two years nearly 5,000 new members have joined the Society.

Business from 1st January, 1854, to 1st January, 1855:—

Policies issued. 4,850. Sums assured. 2504,955. Annual Premiums. 4,850. Accumulated Capital, 2300,000. Annual Income, 475,000.

Consulting Actuary—PETER HARDY, Esq., F.R.S., &c.

Resident Director—W. R. BAKER, Esq.

N.B.—The Bonus on Life Policies has ranged from 25 to 75 per cent. on all the premiums paid.

ACHILLES INSURANCE COMPANY,

25, CANNON-STREET, LONDON, E.C.

March 15, 1858.

A question having recently been raised in a Court of Equity, regarding the liability of an Assurance Company to pay claims by Death, in the event of the party assured dying within the "thirty days of grace" allowed for the payment of the Premium, the Board of Directors of this Company call attention to the following clause, printed in all Prospectuses issued by them:—

"Policies continue in force if the Premiums are paid within thirty days from becoming due."

The Board desire to add, they will never dispute the payment of a claim under such circumstances.

By order of the Board,

H. B. TAPLIN, Secretary.

DIVIDEND OF 25l. PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

UNITED BUILDING, LAND, and INVESTMENT COMPANY (Limited). Capital 50,000l.

10,000 Shares of 5l. each. Deposit 15l. 10s. per share. Premium 10s. per share, to be increased to 15l. per share after Saturday, April 10.

At the FIRST HALF-YEARLY MEETING of the Shareholders, held on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd ult., the Directors report and balance-sheet were unanimously adopted, and a DIVIDEND declared at the rate of 25l. per cent. per annum, leaving a surplus sufficient to pay a similar Dividend for the next half-year.

In consequence of the numerous applications for Shares received since the Half-yearly Meeting, the Directors have determined that after Saturday next, April 10, the premium on new shares shall be increased to 15l. per share.

20, Foultry, E.C. JAMES HIGHAM, Secretary.

ACCIDENTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

1,000l. IN CASE OF DEATH, OR

A FIXED ALLOWANCE OF 5l. PER WEEK

IN THE EVENT OF INJURY.

may be secured by an Annual Payment of 5l. for a Policy in the

RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE

COMPANY.

A Special Act provides that persons receiving compensation from this Company are not barred thereby from recovering full damages from the party causing the injury; an advantage no other Company can offer.

It is found that ONE PERSON in every FIFTY is more or less injured by Accident yearly. This Company has already paid as compensation for Accidents 27,000l.

Forms of Proposal and Prospectuses may be had at the Company's Office, and at all the principal Railway Stations, where also, Railway Accidents alone may be insured against for Journey or year.

NO CHARGE FOR STAMP DUTY.

Railway Passengers' Assurance Company,

Office, 3, Old Broad-street, London, (E.C.)

WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary.



EMIGRATION AND OUTFITS.

EMIGRANTS to the CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, NEW ZEALAND, &c., can be supplied with every information, from the most reliable sources, by **S. W. SILVER and Co., EMIGRATION OUTFITTERS**, 3 and 4, Bishopsgate-street (opposite the London Tavern).

PASSAGES to any of the Colonies can be secured through **S. W. SILVER and Co.** personally or by post at the above address, where the latest and best information is gratuitously afforded. Letters of credit obtainable.

IMMEDIATE CASH ADVANCES—Money Lending.

SUMS from 100. to 500. **ADVANCED** two or three days after application, for two years, one year, or six months (repayable by weekly, monthly, or quarterly instalments); and good Bills Discounted. Charges moderate, and strict confidence observed.

LONDON and PROVINCIAL LOAN COMPANY: Office, 69, Goswell-road, London. Open daily from Nine till Six. Forms of application and prospectus (gratis) on receipt of a stamped envelope. **H. FLEAR, Manager.**

MONEY ADVANCES. Parties residing in Town or Country, seeking advances of money for long or short periods, from 500. to 5000. on Personal or other Security, repayable by Monthly or Quarterly Instalments, may apply to **Mr. A. G. CANNON**, 28, Acton-street, Gray's Inn-road, London. A sum of 500. advanced, repayable in five years, by monthly instalments of 11. 10. Larger amounts in proportion, and for shorter periods. Private offices. Established 1846.

Established 1838.

MONEY LENT for Two Years, One Year, or Six Months, upon Personal, Freehold, Leasehold, or other available Security, without mortgage or insurance, from 50. to 5000. repayable by weekly, monthly, or quarterly instalments. **FINCHLEY LOAN OFFICE**, 144, St. John-street-road, Clerkenwell, E.C. Open daily. All communications strictly confidential.

AGENTS WANTED.—Chemists, Booksellers, &c., would find the sale of Plumb's Arrowroot very advantageous. It has long been highly esteemed and recommended by eminent physicians as the best food for infants and invalids.

A. S. Plumb, Allie-place, Great Allie-street, London. Retail, 1s. 6d. per lb.

ANY GENTLEMAN seeking comfort in **SHAVING** is invited by **S. WORTH** to try his **PATENT RAZOR STROP** for a month free; or, if paid for, money returned if not approved of. The effect is marvellous. Price 3s. and 4s. each, or through the post free per Post-office order or stamps, 3s. 8d. and 4s. 10d.

S. Worth, 298, Oxford-street, corner Davies-street.

BENETPINK'S IRONMONGERY is the Best and Cheapest.

BENETPINK'S CUTLERY is the Best and Cheapest.

BENETPINK'S ELECTRO-PLATE is the Best and Cheapest.

BENETPINK'S IRON BEDSTEADS are the Best and Cheapest.

BENETPINK'S GAS FITTINGS & LAMPS are the Best and Cheapest.

BENETPINK'S ILLUSTRATED PRICED CATALOGUES Gratis.

BENETPINK and Co., 89 and 90, CHEAPSIDE.

WHY GIVE MORE!—EXCELLENT TEAS, Black, Green, and Mixed, are now on Sale, for Family Use, at 2s. 8d. per lb., at **N. W. BOM and Co.'s Original Tea Warehouse**, 50, Borough. Established A.D. 1745.

CLARK'S NEW PATENT PYRAMID NIGHT LAMPS, Tin at 1s. Lacquered and Bronzed 1s. 6d. each, for Burning the New Patent Pyramid Night Lights.

The most convenient, safe, and economical yet introduced.

Sold by all Grocers and Lamp Dealers, and wholesale by **S. Clark**, 55, Albany-street, Regent's-park, and by **Palmer and Co.**, Clerkenwell, London, E.C.

CUTTING'S ELECTRO-PLATED TABLE FORKS and SPOONS, 14s. half dozen; Dessert Spoons and Forks, 10s.; Tea Spoons, 6s. 6d.; Tea Pots from 12s. to 40s.; Cruet Stands, with cut glasses, from 10s. to 65s.; Pillar and Chamber Candelsticks.

CUTTING'S STRONG NICKEL SILVER TABLE SPOONS and FORKS, 4s. 6d. half doz.; Dessert Spoons and Forks 3s. 6d.; Tea Spoons 1s. 6d. half dozen; extra strong, very best Nickel Silver Table Spoons and Forks, 8s.; Dessert Forks and Spoons, 6s. 6d.; Tea Spoons 2s. 6d. and 3s. 6d. half dozen; extra strong, very best Nickel Silver Queen Pattern Table Spoons and Forks, 12s.; Dessert Spoons and Forks, 9s.; Tea Spoons, 5s. half dozen.

CUTTING'S SUPERIOR TABLE KNIVES Ivory balance handle, from 12s. to 40s. per doz.; Dessert ditto, from 11s. to 30s. per doz.; Carvers from 4s. 6d. to 8s. 6d. per pair; Kitchen, Cooks, Bread Knives, Steels, Knife-sharpeners, &c.

CUTTING'S POLISHED STEEL FENDERS and BRONZED ditto, Fire Irons from 1s. 9d. to 50s.; Metal Tea-pots from 1s. 6d. to 12s.; Saucepans, Stewpans, Boilers, Coal Vases, Tea-trays, Glass Chandeliers, Moderator Lamps, from 6s. 6d. to 60. 10s.; Travelling and other Baths.

CUTTING'S IRONMONGERY ESTABLISHMENT, 271, Oxford-street, London. Goods sent to all parts of the Kingdom, Carriage Free.

PURE BRANDY, 16s. per GALLON. Pale or Brown **EAU-DE-VIE**, of exquisite flavour and great purity, identical indeed in every respect with those choice productions of the Cognac District, which are now difficult to procure at any price, 35s. per dozen, French bottles and case included; or 16s. per gallon.

HENRY BRETT and Co., Old Fumival's Distillery, Holborn.

UNSOPHISTICATED GIN, of the true Juniper flavour, and precisely as it runs from the Still, without the addition of sugar, or any ingredient whatever. Imperial gallon, 13s.; or in one-dozen cases, 30s. each, bottles and case included. Price Currents (free) by post.

HENRY BRETT and Co., Old Fumival's Distillery, Holborn.

EVERY LADY her OWN DRESSMAKER.

—Send a Post-office Order or Stamps for 1s. 3d. to Mrs. ROBINSON, of 38, Wellington-street, Goswell-street, London, and receive direct from **Madame Moreni**, Paris, a Pattern of Dress, Jacket, or Mantle, with instructions, by return of post. N.B. A VACANCY for an APPRENTICE or IMPROVER.

SPENCE'S SILKS FOR THE PEOPLE.**SPENCE'S SHAWLS FOR THE PEOPLE.****SPENCE'S MANTLES FOR THE PEOPLE.****SPENCE'S FANCY DRESSES FOR THE PEOPLE.****SPENCE'S FRENCH MERINOES FOR THE PEOPLE.****SPENCE'S RIBBONS FOR THE PEOPLE.****SPENCE'S HOSEIERY FOR THE PEOPLE.****SPENCE'S DRAPERY FOR THE PEOPLE.****SPENCE'S FLANNELS FOR THE PEOPLE.**

Any Article not approved of, will be readily EXCHANGED—the object of the Proprietors being to gain the CONFIDENCE of PURCHASERS, and warrant their RECOMMENDATION of the Establishment to their Friends and the Public.

All Goods marked in Plain Figures, so that one uniform price is charged to all.

SPENCE AND CO.'S WAREHOUSE, 77 AND 78, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD.

IMPORTANT to GENTLEMEN.—J. SMITH, TAILOR, 38, LOMBARD-STREET, has introduced an entirely New System for Cutting Coats and Trowsers; they will never get out of shape, and will be found superior to any ever before used.

Immense reduction in the price of

Permanent Black Cloth Frock and Dress Coats . . . 45s.
Superior Black Dressing Trowsers 20s.
Fancy Doekin ditto 10s.

OBSERVE!—J. SMITH, 38, LOMBARD-STREET.

"WHAT'S in a NAME?" This query can be answered by **SAMUEL BROTHERS**, 29, LUDGATE-HILL, the inventors of the

SYDENHAM TROWERS.

for in the fashionable world there is associated with the Sydenham Trowsers, a perfect idea synonymous with a graceful, easy, well-fitting garment, unequalled by any previous attempts. Besides ensuring comfort to the wearer, its cheapness should be regarded, as **SAMUEL BROTHERS** supply it in excellent fabrics for 17s. 6d., and the increasing demand for these trowsers furnishes undeniable proof that the advantages are valued and appreciated. The Sydenham Trowsers, are only supplied by the inventors, **SAMUEL BROTHERS**, 29, LUDGATE-HILL.

FACTA NON VERBA.

The unprecedented success of the far-famed Sydenham Trowsers, invented by **SAMUEL BROTHERS**, 29, Ludgate-hill, has acted as an incentive to them to use every effort to deserve the continued patronage of an intelligent public, so that they now submit their new and beautifully-fitting **SYDENHAM GREAT COAT**, in which is concentrated all the practical advantages of geometrical principles combined with a knowledge of the science of the human frame and its complex laws. For the **SYDENHAM GREAT COAT** displays the symmetry of the chest and the graceful and manly outline of the human figure, yet admit the greatest freedom of action, without discomfort or any derangement in the garment itself. In this new invention **SAMUEL BROTHERS** will prove their motto by deeds not words, for the **SYDENHAM GREAT COAT** combines the highest style of elegance and fashion with the most perfect comfort; and they therefore invite a trial, satisfied that the **SYDENHAM GREAT COAT** will ensure for itself an extensive patronage, as it is an elegant and economical garment.

LAWRENCE HYAM, MERCHANT CLOTHIER and MANUFACTURER, 36, GRACECHURCH-STREET, CITY, LONDON,

informs his large and increasing Connexion that his Stock for the Spring and Summer of 1858, embracing every Novelty in Men's, Youths', and Boys' Clothing, are now ready for Public inspection.

The following brief list of prices are specially recommended:—
L. HYAM'S Summer Capes . . . 16s. 6d., 21s. 6d. to 36s. 6d.
L. HYAM'S Angola Suits, in every style . . 36s. 6d. to 50s. 6d.
L. HYAM'S Summer Oxonian Walking and Tourist Coat . . . 10s. 6d. to 30s. 6d.
L. HYAM'S Surtout and Dress Coat . . . 21s. 6d. to 50s. 6d.
L. HYAM'S Summer Trowsers, a magnificent assortment . . . 8s. 6d. to 17s. 6d.
L. HYAM'S Summer Waistcoats, in every shape . . . 4s. 6d. to 10s. 6d.

L. HYAM need only mention that his Stock of **YOUTHS' GARMENTS** are unequalled in VARIETY and STYLE, and the mere fact that **TEN THOUSAND BOYS' and YOUTHS' SUITS** were sold by him in **DECEMBER and JANUARY** last, is a sufficient proof of Public estimation.

L. HYAM also respectfully solicits attention to the following facts in connexion with his Establishment:—

L. HYAM buys only for CASH DIRECT from the MANUFACTURER.

L. HYAM only employs EXPERIENCED CUTTERS and SOUND WORKMEN.

L. HYAM MANUFACTURES all his GARMENTS, and being tested by himself, he can warrant their durability.

L. HYAM'S sizes are so subdivided, that a good fit is sure to be obtained.

L. HYAM adopts but ONE SYSTEM of CHARGES, namely, a low and uniform rate of profit—so low that large sales only would prove remunerative.

L. HYAM MARKS every Garment in PLAIN FIGURES, from which no deviation is made, thereby insuring confidence and preventing imposition.

The ORDERED DEPARTMENT contains a MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT of EVERY NOVELTY for the SEASON; an unerring fit and a graceful and durable Garment can be obtained at a great reduction in price.

CLERGYMEN, MINISTERS, and PROFESSIONAL MEN will do well to visit this Establishment, all the Black Cloths being of a PERMANENT DYE, and of warranted durability.

The 17s. TROWERS, made to measure, already so popular, can now be had in a great variety of patterns.

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4 Salt Spoons, gilt bowls	0 8 0	0 13 0	0 15 0
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1 Soup Ladle	10 7 4	3 13 4	
4 Sauce Ladles	10 7 10	3 18 4	
4 Salt Spoons, gilt bowls		1 0 0	
1 Fish Slice		2 10 0	
12 Tea Spoons	10 7 10	3 18 4	
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1 Soup Ladle	11 7 6	4 2 6	
4 Sauce Ladles	11 8 0	4 8 0	
4 Salt Spoons, gilt bowls		1 19 0	
1 Fish Slice		3 0 0	
12 Tea Spoons	14 8 0	5 12 0	
1 Pair Sugar Tongs		1 5 0	
1 Moist-sugar Spoon		0 15 0	
1 Sugar Sifter		1 3 0	
1 Butter Knife, silver handle		1 3 0	

76 5 0
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Coffee Pot	28 10 6	14 14 0	

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THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

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Ecclesiastical Affairs.

AMERICAN REVIVALS.

OUR Transatlantic cousins are a strange race. Anglo-Saxon in their essential characteristics—energy and tenacity—they have reached a phase of nationality as different from our own as can well be imagined. Whether it be owing to the influence of their political institutions, or to their modes of social life, or to the effect of climate on their temperament, or to all three, we know not—but certain it is that everything in America has a tendency to run into the shape of public excitement. Politics, business, fashion, speculation, religion—all appear to operate in masses. The general quite absorbs the particular—the individual quickly becomes merged in the universal. Thought and feeling, logic and sentiment, virtue and vice, sin and repentance, are alike epidemic in character. Nothing human excites much interest until it is multiplied by myriads. Whether this is a healthy state of existence, we will not assume to determine—but the phenomenon itself is beyond dispute. Within the last few weeks, it has taken the form of a religious revival.

Our readers have no doubt seen some account of the recent "awakening." Beginning in the very centre of commercial activity in the city of New York, it has rapidly spread outwards until it may be said to cover the whole face of the north. The present type of it is devotional. Prayer-meetings are its distinctive mode of manifestation. As yet, it is accompanied by few extravagances. It fills the churches, but it does not seem to owe any of its intensity to ministerial influence or exertion. It is as powerful and successful in the hold it has taken upon the men, as upon the women. The wave of spiritual emotion sweeps all classes. The traces of its progress may be noted in all departments. The Exchange, the market-place, the fashionable square, the warehouse, the newspaper office—all show signs of the great change which is passing over the lengths and breadths of social life. Conversations are reckoned by thousands. Intercessions are put up for everybody. Controversy is eschewed. The Americans are now intent upon reviewing their relation to God—and, with their wonted energy, are struggling in crowds to "enter the kingdom of heaven."

Let none revile this sudden and simultaneous development of spiritual excitement. Philosophy may trace it to natural causes, but it is none the worse for that. God always acts by means of natural causes—but his work upon the soul is none the less divine. The Transatlantic passion for excitement, shut out from other spheres in which it has revelled of late, may have turned for food to religion. Be it so! There is nothing unusual in this—nothing which need suggest a doubt of the reality of the awakening. So it is in most individual conversions. Interest—absorbing interest in some pursuit or other is abruptly checked, by sickness, by calamity, by change of views—and the widowed heart turns elsewhere for comfort and sustenance. Happy is it if it turn to spiritual verities. No one

undervalues the change because it originated in external circumstances.

Whilst, however, we feel no inclination to disparage this revival, nor to regard it as necessarily more spurious than genuine, we see no reason whatever to lay aside the ordinary tests by which we have become accustomed to distinguish between a mere excitement of the religious susceptibilities, and the veritable kindling of spiritual life. These tests it is impossible for us yet to apply, for the information which has reached us is of the most general and indefinite character. But it may be as well to review them—that when the materials for judgment come to hand, we may be able to discriminate the false from the true. Hasty and unreflecting decision on the character of such phenomena is peculiarly dangerous. If, on the one hand, we attribute them to the immediate working of the Spirit of God, our faith would receive a serious shock should the manifestation prove transient—if on the other, we pronounce at once that they have no spiritual vitality in them, we may possibly put ourselves into the position of treating with neglect and contempt the "making bare of the arm of the Lord." For the present, therefore, Christian prudence counsels a suspense of judgment.

"Wear your eye thus—not jealous, nor secure."

We suppose that no intelligent man will dispute the possibility of this movement turning out, in the main, to be a quasi-religious epidemic. If such should, unhappily, prove to be its true nature, we can tell beforehand the general course it will run. True religion is not an excitement, a paroxysm, a magnetic susceptibility, but a life—a life nourished in secret, sustained by daily increase of knowledge, strengthened by discipline, whole and symmetrical in development. So far as it is true, it is God in the soul. Hence, although in the first instance, it will crave what are commonly designated "religious means," it will come, after a short interval, to set religious ends above them. Those ends are the purification of the inner man, and the assimilation of the character to that of the manifested God. If this revival be genuine it will gradually substitute private for public exercises—not wholly, but in the main. The life will strike inwards, and spend its chief strength in individual and internal reformation. Bad habits will be torn up. Evil propensities will be wrestled with. Lax sentiments of morality will be cast aside. Present duties, be they what they may, will be more studiously, more cheerfully, and from higher motives, attended to. Deep-rooted prejudices will be exposed to the action of light. And, above all, vain-glory, national boasting, and pride in the "go-a-head" character of the revival, will be strenuously avoided. We wait for evidence of this. We wait to see whether the present *afflatus* will reach the penetralia of human life.

At present our information is not sufficiently full to enable us to determine what the change is which operates as if by contagion. We hear of prayer-meetings being held every hour of the day—of churches being everywhere crowded—of a general, we may almost say a public, concern about religious things. But although Christianity is social, it is not wholly—it is not chiefly so. There are times, doubtless, when social religious exercises may be appropriately multiplied and protracted. But spiritual life, after all, is principally individual and personal, nor can it sustain itself upon public means alone. The multiplicity of prayer-meetings, and the crowded state of the churches may lead—and we hope they will—to something higher. But we must not mistake these phenomena for evidences of spiritual life. If they really answer their ends, we shall soon have other proofs of it. If this revival be at once real in character, and national in extent, it will leave its deep impress upon popular morality. We shall hear little more of "the almighty dollar." We shall see commercial honesty substituted for cuteness. Truth will be

more honoured than smartness. Reckless speculation with other people's property will be stigmatised as criminal. When the change visibly tells in this direction, then may we be sure that there is something in it beyond a temporary excitement of the passions.

Again, we wait to see what effect this religious awakening will have upon the universal prejudice against colour, and the national support of slavery. Our hope will be greatly stirred should we learn in the course of a mail or two, that one of the characteristics of these prayer-meetings is that African blood is welcome to show itself in them. Ought we not to look for such a result? Surely, when the heart is truly and closely engaged with the grand verities of our faith in the presence of God, humanity will come to have its claims recognised, and a common relationship to the Father of all souls will overpower the antipathies which divide man from man. We fancy, also, that the movement must needs have an incalculable effect upon "the domestic institution"—and that wherever it prevails it will tell hard against slavery. Should such be the case, we can scarcely imagine the moral influence which this "awakening" will exert over the world at large. The nations of the European continent will probably fix their eyes upon this dark spot as a sort of barometric indicator of the depth and reality of the religious transformation now in progress. If it retains all its pristine intensity of shade, but little faith will be given to religious meetings, however numerous, however stirring. But if it sensibly fades under the bright and genial light of the Gospel—especially, if, after a little season, it disappears, then will men be constrained to acknowledge that, even if mingled with considerable alloy, the work is mainly divine, and that a new era of spiritual power has dawned.

We cannot be far wrong, as information comes to hand, in applying to it the tests we have thus ventured to suggest. We have no belief in religious life which does not develop itself in a higher morality. "By their fruits ye shall know them," said the Great Master. The blossom is fair and abundant—may the fruit fully realise the cheering promise!

THE CHURCH-RATE ABOLITION BILL.

Sir John Trelawny's Bill for the abolition of Church-rates is fixed to go into committee on Wednesday, the 21st inst., when Mr. Packer will move that it be postponed for six months. There is reason to hope that by active exertion on the part of the friends of total repeal the majority obtained on the second reading may be considerably increased. With a view to insure that result, the Parliamentary Committee of the Liberation of Religion Society have issued a circular to their friends, urging prompt communication with their representatives in Parliament, and inclosing a paper giving, in alphabetical order, the name and town address of every English and Welsh member of the House of Commons, together with his vote, pair, or absence on the last division. With respect to the proposal of "substitutes" for the present system it is well remarked:—"We may deem that this comes rather late in the day from a party which, throughout, has never accepted our concessions nor produced their own. But we respectfully suggest, as a short answer to all such propositions, that it is now clear that no possible Government is prepared to stand by the present system, and that, during the six years which have elapsed from the first serious division on Church-rates, no proposal has gained any attention save that of total abolition of the rate. If, therefore, gentlemen really wish to make practical suggestions, they must get our bill into committee in order to do so. By refusing their vote on this division, they will expose themselves, with but too much appearance of justice, to the charge of being in heart adverse to any settlement whatever."

But while pressure is being brought to bear upon the Legislature, out-door efforts to abolish the im-

post in detail are, as our columns weekly show, not neglected. The committee, in referring to this branch of their labours, say:—"We have now the means of assuring our friends that the aggregate amount of Church-rates which have been abolished through our instrumentality, since the date of the latest returns, cannot be safely stated at less than 50,000*l*. The only question, therefore, which we can practically anticipate in the first stage of the bill, is, not 'Whether church-rates are to be abolished?' but 'How?'"

Many of our readers have no doubt received a copy of the circular in question, and after our frequent allusions to the subject, it is scarcely necessary to urge prompt and hearty compliance with the excellent suggestions it contains for pushing forward Sir J. Trelawny's Bill.

THE FUTURE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA. GOVERNMENT EDUCATION.

(By our Calcutta Correspondent.)

In the system of education carried on by the Government, the "conciliation policy" has been conspicuous from the first. Indeed for several years past, it is the negation of Christianity, of Christian morality, as well as Christian doctrine, which stands out most prominently in the system. In former days it was much worse. Warren Hastings founded the Sanskrit College at Benares, and the Madrassa in Calcutta, with the express purpose of conciliating the Brahmins and the Mohammedan Mulvies, by having the authoritative books of their religions gathered there in libraries, and taught by competent teachers. For many years this system was continued unchecked. Hindoosm and Mohammedanism were taught fully, clearly, and completely to Government students by priests, paid as professors, and the students held numerous scholarships, paid directly from Government funds. Little did the Government know all that was taught. But years ago, one of the able scholars in the army, Captain Paton, who took the trouble to examine the Mussulman text books, reported that they were filled with passages, which not only threw contempt upon Christianity, but taught sedition and rebellion as a duty against the infidels by whom the faithful were ruled. The Koran itself was expounded, among other books. Great changes have been made in the Sanskrit colleges of Benares and Calcutta. The studies are not confined only to Brahmins, all natives are admitted, and in Calcutta many of the Mitor caste enter. The subjects studied have been confined of late to literature, philosophy, and science. English has been introduced, and the Hindoo element as much as possible kept out of sight. At Benares the change was inaugurated by Mr. John Muir, one of the best Sanskrit scholars in North India, and a civilian not ashamed of the religion which he consistently professed. It was most ably followed up by Dr. Ballantyne, the present principal, who has endeavoured, in a series of most useful manuals, to draw away the minds of his Pundit students from their own erroneous notions to a sounder science and more correct modes of thinking. The attempts made to improve the Madrassas have greatly failed: the students desire nothing but their own Arabic literature; they don't care even to learn English; and so completely are they imbued with the regular Mussulman spirit, that many persons desire, especially after the events of the past year, to see the Madrassa entirely closed, and turned into a barrack for English soldiers.

In the English schools and colleges the conciliation policy was at one time carried out to an extreme degree. An order was at one time in force that no teacher or professor of these colleges was ever allowed to open his mouth to his students on the subject of Christianity, whether out of school or in it; whether privately or publicly; whether on the Sabbath or in the week. All allusions to Christianity in Shakespeare or in books of history were carefully slurred over, and the very existence of our divine religion studiously ignored. Even within a few years I have known a professor reprimanded for holding a Bible class of college students in his own house on the Sabbath-day. The Bombay Committee, of which Sir Erskine Perry was the head, in republishing "Chambers's Moral Class Book," omitted the TEN COMMANDMENTS. The curriculum of study was necessarily restricted, like that of the Jesuits, to pure and mixed mathematics, mere literature, and history without principles. In the Calcutta School-Book Society, formed to feed the Government schools with suitable books, all religious instruction was systematically omitted from the works it published; and when English institutions were established by missionaries, another school book society was absolutely required, and was therefore founded, to supply Christian school books such as those institutions were not ashamed to employ. It has already been told in England how, very recently, when the Deys, the well-known and enterprising publishers at Serampore, brought out a Bengali geography and wished for it Government patronage, it was refused because the book did not agree with the Hindoo Shastres. How could it agree with them, when they assert that Mount Sumera is 600,000 miles high, 128,000 miles broad at the bottom, and 356,000 broad at the top, and is covered with trees 8,000 miles high; when they assert that the world is surrounded by seas of milk and butter, of spirits and treasure. Pundits will defend such fooleries; but why should the Indian Government make them the standard

of their educational system. I heard for the first time recently of another old rule made by the Court many years ago, viz., that no clergyman or ordained minister was to be admitted into the educational service. An opportunity occurred about three years ago, of securing one for a normal school at Hoogly; and when he was recommended by the Local Inspector, the Director of Public Instruction made application by his rule. The matter was, however, referred to the Court at home, and of course the re-affirmed rule of old times. Bengal enjoys the unenviable distinction (as in other things) of obeying that hated and archaic regulation. It does not prevail in Madras, where recently one of the chaplains was given up to the education department by the bishop, because of his peculiar fitness for it. Nor is it observed in the North-West Provinces.

In spite of these things, however, progress has been made, and some of the most obnoxious elements of the system have been removed. Since the arrival of the Education Despatch, the masters and professors are no longer compelled to be silent as to the Gospel. Out of college they are pretty free; and even in the class-room they are permitted to answer any questions in reference both to fact and doctrine, where information is sought from them. Dr. Abercrombie's *Mental Philosophy*, a book written in a thoroughly Christian spirit, and containing a great deal of Christian information, is taught in the Presidency College. Formerly all Christians were excluded from that college, but Lord Dalhousie insisted on its being opened to all classes. When regulations were being framed for the Indian universities, with which missionary and native institutions are affiliated, as well as the Government schools and colleges, an attempt was made to keep the standard almost entirely within secular bounds. But several missionaries were on the committee, and by calm but earnest efforts succeeded in introducing into the university course many subjects which the Government has hitherto excluded from its own colleges. In the B.A. degree every candidate will be examined in the *History of the Jews*, Abercrombie's or Dr. Payne's *Mental Philosophy*, and Wayland's *Moral Philosophy*. And in the M.A. degree it is left optional with Christian students or others to make *Paley* and *Butler* an important part of the examination in one of the three branches in which that degree can be obtained.

What then is required for the future in the education system? One of its great faults hitherto has been the systematic exclusion of Christian influences; and this fault it bears in common with other branches of the Government system, in which the Indian Government has been so ashamed and frightened about its own religion. If that policy is to be altered, and a new spirit to be introduced, let education be guided by its influence as well as all other departments of Government. Masters ought to be placed under no restrictions which oblige them to negative their own religious profession, whether in college or out of it. Christianity should be acknowledged as an essential element in English literature. Let sound science be taught honestly everywhere, without one thought whether Hindoosm stands or falls. Let moral lessons, from the lowest to the highest degree, form an important branch of instruction in every school and college, and let those lessons be based upon the unerring standard of the word of God. Let history be taught extensively with this standard in view. Let all education, whether English or vernacular, be based upon sound truth, both in science and in morals; the Government will falsify itself if it allow any other standard; and if the natives are afraid of such teaching, let them find places of instruction for themselves. We ought never for a moment to accept and teach wrong principles, because they, in their fondness for their own errors, are afraid of right ones.

I am quite aware that many would go beyond this point, and insist on the direct introduction of the Bible into the schools and colleges, at least as a voluntary lesson. In the schools of Ceylon, it forms the study of the first hour in the day in every class, and the attendance of the scholars is voluntary. "Why should not this be done in India, as the Marquis of Tweeddale wished to do in the Madras Presidency in 1842?" Two things have to be considered in reply. The feeling of the Ceylon natives about the Bible and the Christian system is very different from that of the Hindoos and Mussulmans on the continent of India. With the former Christianity is a very respectable religion; hence the voluntary Bible lesson is as well attended as the lessons in Euclid. With the latter Christians are outcasts, and their religion is no better than themselves. The natives are, however, a yielding people, and might be willing to attend, though, as they pay large fees merely for secular knowledge, they would grumble in secret. In the missionary institutions the latter is given almost gratis, as the bribe for them to receive the Christian instruction, and if they accept the terms the right to grumble is taken away.

Another consideration against the plan is this:—If you introduce the Bible into all the Government schools and colleges, who is to teach it? There are some excellent men among the European and East Indian masters, but no one ever heard that, as a body, they are men making a consistent religious profession. The majority of the native teachers, who constitute three-fourths of the whole number, are Hindoos or Mohammedans. Could we wish to see this plan inaugurated, by having the Bible lesson committed to nominal

Christians and Hindoos? I think opinion would be unanimous against it. There is a great deal too much of it in England: in India the profanity would be ten times worse. Besides, it would not be advisable to turn the Government Colleges into places of controversy. In the English schools under the Council of Education, the Bible may be taught without reference to the controversies which exist between Christians. But how can you teach it to idolatrous Hindoos and yet keep discussion away? Every verse in the Bible is at war with their gigantic idolatry; and it seems to be almost impossible for any person, who believes the Bible, to teach it directly to Hindoo scholars without insensibly becoming a missionary.

"But if Christianity is not taught, are not the Government schools unchristian institutions, and would it not be best to close them altogether?" If they remained, as they were several years ago, when they taught science without morality, a history without a standard of right and wrong; and if, so teaching, they turned out only sceptics, who had cast off their ancestral faith and received nothing in its stead, then nothing would be more desirable or right than their total abolition. With the views, however, which so many Englishmen maintain respecting education generally, I have no hope that such a measure would ever be resorted to. There is some good even in that evil; and were those moral elements that I have indicated thoroughly introduced into the Government system—if Christianity were never shirked as a fact—and if its glorious standard were made the basis upon which moral teaching is placed, and by which all history is tried, it seems to me that that evil would be counteracted to a much larger degree, and much greater good be accomplished. Young men taught on this plan would learn much of Christianity indirectly, and would be prepared to appreciate to a considerable extent the doctrinal teaching and the evidence-argument of the missionary strictly so called.

I do not enter here upon the question of grants-in-aid to missionaries and others willing to accept them. I am discussing principles, and that is a question of detail. I may inform your readers, however, that what was expected from them both by friend and foe has not been realised. The grants aggregate in all Bengal a miserable pittance of about 2,000*l*. a year: they are hampered by endless inquiries, conditions and rules; and they are exerting an influence upon the comparatively low salaries of the mission schools that have taken them, which almost counterbalances the advantage they confer. A different spirit must rule the general government before these grants can be so increased as to secure any of the good which even the friends of the system sanguinely hope for.

MEETINGS OF THE LIBERATION SOCIETY.

SHEFFIELD.—On Tuesday last, the Rev. J. Burnet and Dr. Foster attended, as a deputation, a meeting held in the Council Hall, at Sheffield. The Rev. Brewin Grant presided, and in his opening remarks referred to facts showing that the Church of England, owing to its connexion with the State, could not expel what it deemed heretical teachers. The Rev. H. G. Rhodes moved a resolution, condemnatory of legislation for religious purposes, and was followed by Mr. Burnet, who applied the principle to our Indian empire. The Rev. Messrs. Lorton and Ashbury proposed a resolution, expressive of attachment to the Liberation Society, and Dr. Foster followed with a statement of what had been effected since he visited Sheffield four years ago, in the direction of religious equality. Mr. Hodgson asked how the society proposed dealing with Church property, and was replied to, and the meeting closed with thanks to the deputation and chairman.

COVENTRY.—A large meeting, composed entirely of men, and nearly all of them electors, was held in St. Mary's Hall, on Wednesday last. Mr. Burnet and Mr. Carvell Williams being the deputation. Sibley Whitten, Esq., was the chairman, and ably introduced the proceedings. Mr. John Cash moved a resolution in support of the Church-rate Abolition Bill, which was seconded by Mr. Flint and supported by Mr. Williams, who glanced at the various proposals made to abolish Church-rates, and ridiculed some of them. The Rev. W. T. Rosevear briefly proposed a resolution relating to India, which was seconded by the Rev. T. Goodby, and spoken to at length by Mr. Burnet. The Rev. J. Sibley and Mr. W. F. Taylor proposed votes of thanks to the deputation and chairman, and the Mayor for the use of the hall, which were passed.

OXFORD.—A public meeting was held in the Town Hall on Thursday, "to petition Parliament to pass Sir John Trelawny's Church-rate Abolition Bill, and also to prevent State support being given to idolatry; or to any form of religion in India." The Mayor (Alderman Grubb) presided, and there was a tolerably good audience. The Rev. W. Allen moved a resolution to the effect that the Church-rate system was both inequitable and unnecessary; that a petition in favour of Sir John Trelawny's bill be presented to Parliament, signed by the chairman on behalf of the meeting, and that the Earl of Abingdon be requested to present it in the House of Lords, and the city members in the House of Commons. Dr. Foster, one of the deputation, seconded the resolution in an able speech, in the course of which he referred to the decided part the University had lately taken in petitioning Parliament against the abolition of Church-rates. The resolution, as well as the petition to Parliament, were then carried unanimously. The Rev. W. H. Bonner moved a resolution deprecating the Government patronage of religion in India, and embodying the same in a petition to both Houses

of Parliament. The Rev. J. Burnet seconded the proposition in an eloquent speech. The resolution and petition were agreed to. A vote of thanks to the Mayor terminated the meeting.

LAMBOURNE, BERKS.—Mr. Caryell Williams delivered, on Tuesday last, the first Anti-Church-rate lecture ever given in this village, some of the inhabitants of which have resolved to commence an agitation for abolition. There was an excellent attendance in the assembly room of the Red Lion Inn, and a Churchman occupied the chair.

MARKET HARBOUROUGH.—On Wednesday Dr. Foster lectured in the vestry room of the Independent Chapel; Mr. J. Nunneley presiding. As a Church-rate suit is threatened here a considerable part of the lecture was devoted to the subject, and the lecturer had a most cordial reception.

APPROACHING MEETINGS.—This week the secretary is to address audiences at Chatteris and Huntingdon, and, with Dr. Foster, at Bradford. On Monday they visit Derby; on which day, also, Mr. Burnet is to be at Linton. On the following day Mr. Burnet and Dr. Foster are to visit Wolverhampton, and the secretary Scarbro', proceeding afterwards to Stockton and other places in the far North.

THE ANNUAL MEETING.—On the first Wednesday in May (the 5th), the Liberation Society's annual meeting will be held. The members of the Council will meet at twelve o'clock, at the Milton Club, to receive the report of the Executive Committee, and to deliberate on the various topics which it will present. They will afterwards dine together as usual. As many of the Council will no doubt be coming to the metropolis on business or pleasure about that time, we hope that they will make such timely arrangements as will permit of their attendance on the day named. The public meeting is to be held in the evening of the day, in St. Martin's Hall, and we hope to be able to publish in our next such a list of gentlemen engaged to take part in the proceedings as will give assurance that the meeting will be as effectively sustained as its predecessors. We beg of all the Society's friends to keep the date in mind, that no inadvertently made engagement may deprive them of the opportunity of being present. —*Liberator*. [We learn that Mr. Cowan, one of the members for Edinburgh, has consented to preside at St. Martin's Hall.]

NO UNION WITH DISSENTERS.—The Bishop of Manchester has refused to allow the Rev. A. S. Paget, the incumbent of St. Ann's, Lancaster, and the Rev. J. Lawrence, incumbent of Ellel, to officiate alternately with some Dissenting ministers in special services for the working classes, in the Odd Fellows' Hall, Lancaster. His Lordship justly observes that the clergy had much better confine themselves to their own sphere of duty. —*English Churchman*.

THE BISHOP OF LONDON'S GLOVES.—A keen controversy is raging in some of the church papers relative to the sort of gloves which it is lawful and expedient for a Bishop to wear. It appears that, a few days ago, at a religious meeting, over which the Earl of Shaftesbury presided, the Right Rev. Prelate stood on the platform wearing a pair of bright yellow riding gloves, a circumstance which seems completely to have scandalised some of the rigid disciplinarians present. It seems to be admitted that the canon law does not contain any prohibition against a prelate adorning himself with yellow gloves, and therefore the Bishop of London is not likely to be cited to the Ecclesiastical Court, in consequence of his peculiar ideas on the subject of Episcopal attire.

CHRISTIANITY IN INDIA.—The Free Church Presbytery of Edinburgh have received the following reply from the East India-house to their memorial praying that greater facilities may be given in India to the spread of the Christian religion:—"The Court must decline to enter on a discussion of the questions brought forward in the memorial, but they command me to assure the memorialists that they have never failed to take such measures as have seemed to them requisite for securing the means and opportunities of religious teaching for such of their servants as profess the Christian religion. As regards the efforts of missionaries for the conversion of the natives to Christianity, free scope has been afforded to their labours, and the Court are not aware that any hindrances capable of removal by Government exist in the way of the reception of the gospel by those of the natives who come under the teaching of the missionaries."

STATE PROVISION FOR CHRISTIANITY IN INDIA.—At a meeting of the Edinburgh Presbytery on Wednesday, Dr. Balfour, Moderator, there was a great debate on the duty of the Government as regards the propagation of Christianity in India. One party proposed that the Government should be called upon to make adequate provision in the India Bill for the religious education of our fellow subjects in the East. An amendment was proposed, stating that the events of the mutiny afforded a convincing proof of the consequences of leaving a people uninstructed in Christianity, and praying that the Legislature should be asked to make arrangements for encouraging the teaching of Christianity. Both resolution and amendment were resisted on the ground that they were hostile to the doctrine of toleration; and it was proposed that neither should be adopted. This proposition was carried by thirteen to twelve. On this discussion the *Scottish Press* remarks:—"Were we called upon to pronounce between the combatants, we would say Dr. Macfarlane argued most conclusively as a Churchman, Dr. Lee as a Christian; but, what is more to the point, the latter carried his motion—and the Dr. Macfarlane—who maintained that it was 'the solemn duty of a Christian Govern-

ment, obtaining possession of a heathen country, to propagate Christianity there"—could only command twelve votes; while the Dr. Lee—who maintained that "to set up an establishment of Christianity in India would be to violate every idea and definition of toleration," and that "we ought to use no physical constraints whatever in the propagation of the Christian religion"—commanded thirteen votes, and so secured a majority of the Presbytery. We propose a day of fasting and humiliation on account of this sad declension from the high orthodoxy of the Church as by law established.

THE BISHOP OF JERUSALEM.—A communication published in one of the morning papers throws further light on this unhappy affair. It now appears that the Prussian Consul interfered to prevent Mr. Rosenthal (who is a Prussian subject) from going forward with his intended prosecution of Bishop Gobat, &c., before the Consular Court at Constantinople, on the ground that it was illegal for a Prussian to commence a law suit through the English Consul without passing through the Consul of his own nation. Rosenthal, declining to desist, has been thrown into prison by the Prussian Consul, and at the date of the last advices (March 17) was still in duress. We are also informed that there is now at the Foreign-office a petition signed by every British householder in Jerusalem, praying for Mr. Finn's removal from the office of British Consul, or for permission to place themselves under some other Consul for protection. According to the *Record*, Lord Malmesbury had addressed a telegram to Constantinople, ordering the immediate release of Mr. Consul Finn's prisoners; and the Foreign-office never authorised Mr. Finn to summon the Bishop, but desired that the dispute as to the alleged libel on the acting Deputy Consul should be referred to the Supreme Consular Office at Constantinople.

Religious Intelligence.

MILLWALL CHAPEL, POPLAR.—On Tuesday, March 16, a social and public meeting was held in this chapel to recognise the appointment of Mr. J. Gibbs, as minister of the place, under the auspices of the Home Missionary Society. The social meeting, which was held in the school-room, was well attended, many of the friends having retired to the chapel to make room for others. The public meeting was held in the chapel, and was attended by a large number of persons. The Rev. Dr. Massie, Secretary of the Home Missionary Society, presided. The Rev. J. E. Richards, of Lambhouse, implored the Divine blessing, and the business of the evening was then introduced by Dr. Massie, who called upon the Rev. W. Tyler, of Mile End New Town, to testify to the character and fitness of Mr. Gibbs for the position into which he had been introduced. Mr. Tyler bore favourable testimony to Mr. Gibbs, and commended him and the cause of God at Millwall to the sympathy and support of the people. Dr. Massie, then, in a speech characterised by sterling good sense, gave Mr. Gibbs such counsel and advice as would be calculated to enable him, with the blessing of God, to fulfil his charge efficiently both to the glory of God and the good of the people. The Rev. Messrs. Frame, Bowrey, and Glass, successively addressed the meeting in terms of fraternal encouragement and sympathy. Mr. Gibbs acknowledged the kindness and encouragement with which he had been received, and the meeting was concluded by a few remarks and prayer from Mr. H. A. Flowers, of Stepney. Apologies expressive of sympathy and goodwill were made for the unavoidable absence of the Rev. J. Kennedy, M.A., of Stepney, and the Rev. G. Smith, of Poplar.

GREENFIELD CHAPEL, BRADFORD.—The Rev. W. Shillito, who for two years has presided over the church assembling in this place, has accepted a unanimous invitation to remove to Coventry, to become the pastor of the church in Vicar-lane, long under the care of the Rev. John Sibree. On Monday evening week, Mr. Shillito met a few of the friends he is leaving at a social tea-meeting, when a handsome time-piece was presented to him, as a parting token of their esteem and love. The presentation was made by Mr. James Dalby, the senior deacon, who expressed in appropriate terms the good feelings and wishes, not only of the subscribers, but of the congregation in general, about to lose a beloved friend and minister. Mr. Shillito acknowledged the gift, and Mr. H. B. Byles, the Rev. W. Thomas, the Rev. H. B. Creak, M.A., and the Rev. Joseph Shillito, of Dewsbury, each in his turn, gave expression to the kindly sentiments which the occasion prompted.

THE REV. H. G. GUINNESS, the "Irish Whiff," as he has been styled, has been preaching in all the principal towns between Belfast and Derry to overwhelming congregations. —*London-derry Standard*.

MISSIONARIES FOR INDIA.—Mr. William Moody Blake has been ordained to the work of a Christian missionary in India, the land of his birth, at the Congregational Chapel, Darwen, Lancashire; and Mr. William Jones, late student at Bedford, at the Congregational Chapel, Sirhowy, Monmouthshire. On several occasions the society has been saved the great expense ordinarily incurred in forwarding missionaries to their destinations abroad, by the liberality of shipowners in granting them free passages. Two instances have recently occurred, in which the benefactors have been Messrs. G. Smith and Sons, Glasgow, the owners, and Captain Stobo, the commander, of the *City of Pekin*, who granted a free passage to Calcutta for the Rev. W. M. Blake; and J. K. Welch, Esq., who did the same for Mr. Trenton to Demerara.

Correspondence.

THE MARRIAGE LAW—AND WHAT HAS VOLUNTARISM TO DO WITH IT?

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—In the editorial "Note Book" of the *Liberator* for this month, there occurs the following paragraph on the marriage question, now so much discussed:—

"Should marriage with a deceased wife's sister be permitted? is both a social and ecclesiastical question. With its social aspect we have nothing to do in these columns. Neither are we called upon to give our interpretation of disputed passages in the Word of God. But, clearly, we should insist that the State should not become expositor-general for the public, and pronounce ex cathedra on such points. And still more emphatically may we protest against binding the whole community by any tables of affinity or consanguinity, by any canon or rubric, or by any legal decisions or prescriptive principles of the Church of England. If its members choose to bear the yoke, let them. Others should be free."

The former part of this paragraph has my acedial concurrence. The latter part manifests, in my opinion, something like confusion of thought; and as of late I have read similar statements in various influential quarters, you will perhaps oblige me by giving me a little of your space to correct the error, which underlies it. My strictures are confined to the sentence, "But, clearly, we should insist that the State should not become expositor-general for the public, and pronounce ex cathedra on such points." The subsequent sentence, with reference to the Church of England, is involved in the one now quoted; for its decisions are of no legal value until the State has given them its sanction.

The simple question then now is, who is to determine the law of marriage in this country? Is it to be left to the exercise of private judgment, or should it be settled by a tribunal to whose authority all must bow? Which of these shall we accept? Shall we take the former? Is a man to be at liberty to enter into a matrimonial union with any woman he pleases? Is he to be placed under no restraint, except what is imposed by his conscience or no conscience? Is he to be left free in a matter of such vital importance? If so, it is clear we must dispense with more restrictions than the one at present under discussion. I say it with no mocking spirit, but with grave earnestness: Why should a man be prohibited from marrying his own sister? Such marriages, you know, have taken place in countries distinguished for their refinement and wisdom. Why should a Jew, why should a Mormon, have his religious freedom interfered with, both of whom appeal to Scripture in support of their views, and who would have no scruples of conscience in marrying a score of wives? Admirer as I am of the right of private judgment in matters of religious faith and practice, I have not courage enough to carry it out in the matrimonial department.

Let us now look at the other alternative. Is the law of marriage to be settled by a tribunal, to whose authority all must bow? What kind of a tribunal is it to be? An ecclesiastical one? Shall we say an Episcopal Convocation? or a Presbyterian Assembly? or a Congregational Union? or a Methodist Conference? I am afraid that we cannot put this question into the hands of these associations for two reasons. The first is, their decisions would be contradictory. The second is, though they should all come to one decision it would have no legal obligation, and would not affect questions of legitimacy, that is of position, rank, and property. I candidly confess that I am shut up to the conclusion that we must just look to the State, the State as distinguished from the Church, to make the law of marriage as it makes all other laws. No doubt the State, in other words, our members of Parliament, in deciding the law of marriage are bound to take into consideration the social and religious elements of the case; but still they may come to a wrong conclusion. This is admitted; but the Legislature, though not infallible, is supreme, and as such is entitled to our respect. They may not possibly be the best judges, but they are the only judges that can give a legal sanction to their opinions.

Our legislators may err in one of two ways. They may make the law more strict than it should be; or they may make it less strict than it should be. Acknowledging, as we should all do, human infirmity and ignorance, and admitting, as we are bound to do, that the most upright and intelligent persons have come to conclusions directly the opposite of each other, it becomes a legitimate object of discussion, on which side would it be better for the Legislature to err? We throw out of view at present, all abstract questions of the absolute and the true; for, however much we may desire their settlement, that is an impossibility with reference to our courts of Parliament. As practical men, we must take things as they are, not as they should be, and look them broadly in the face. If the Legislature then must err, or at all events, cannot be sure of not erring, on which side, considering the manifold interests which are bound up in marriage, would it be better to err? My own opinion is very clear and strong on this. Better, far better, to err on the side of stringency than of freedom. On the hypothesis that the law is made less rigid than it should be, we at once place the Church and State in direct collision. It will certainly do so in Scotland. Marriages are contracted which are perfectly valid in the eye of the law, but which are pronounced incestuous by at least a portion of the Church in the whole empire. Ministers and congregations, who believe that such marriages are condemned by Scripture, cannot allow the parties who have formed them to hold Christian communion with them. To admit these persons within the pale of the Church, or to permit them to continue, should they be there already, is impossible. It would be, in their estimation, sin, foul treason against God, and they must carry out their convictions of duty. On the hypothesis that the law is made more rigid than it should be, the evils, supposing there were some, would be of small moment compared with the other. At the worst, it would only prevent a man from doing what he could do with a good conscience; but it compels him to do nothing against his conscience. If the State forbids me to do a thing which my conscience tells me I should do, and must do, I set the civil law at defiance. I accept the consequences, and become a confessor or a martyr. But no man can say that his conscience compels him to marry his deceased wife's sister, or any other woman, and that he would be sinning against the higher law of his nature.

post in detail are, as our columns weekly show, not neglected. The committee, in referring to this branch of their labours, say:—"We have now the means of assuring our friends that the aggregate amount of Church-rates which have been abolished through our instrumentality, since the date of the latest returns, cannot be safely stated at less than 50,000*l*. The only question, therefore, which we can practically anticipate in the first stages of the bill, is, not 'Whether Church-rates are to be abolished?' but 'How?'"

Many of our readers have no doubt received a copy of the circular in question, and after our frequent allusions to the subject, it is scarcely necessary to urge prompt and hearty compliance with the excellent suggestions it contains for pushing forward Sir J. Trevelyan's Bill.

THE FUTURE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA. GOVERNMENT EDUCATION.

(By our Calcutta Correspondent.)

In the system of education carried on by the Government, the "conciliation policy" has been conspicuous from the first. Indeed for several years past, it is the negation of Christianity, of Christian morality, as well as Christian doctrine, which stands out most prominently in the system. In former days it was much worse. Warren Hastings founded the Sanskrit College at Benares, and the Madrisa in Calcutta, with the express purpose of conciliating the Brahmins and the Mohammedan Moulvies, by having the authoritative books of their religions gathered there in libraries, and taught by competent teachers. For many years this system was continued unchecked. Hindooism and Mohammedanism were taught fully, clearly, and completely to Government students by priests, paid as professors, and the students held numerous scholarships, paid directly from Government funds. Little did the Government know all that was taught. But years ago, one of the able scholars in the army, Captain Paton, who took the trouble to examine the Mussulman text books, reported that they were filled with passages, which not only threw contempt upon Christianity, but taught sedition and rebellion as a duty against the infidels by whom the faithful were ruled. The Koran itself was expounded, among other books. Great changes have been made in the Sanskrit colleges of Benares and Calcutta. The studies are not confined only to Brahmins, all natives are admitted, and in Calcutta many of the Miter caste enter. The subjects studied have been confined of late to literature, philosophy, and science. English has been introduced, and the Hindoo element as much as possible kept out of sight. At Benares the change was inaugurated by Mr. John Muir, one of the best Sanskrit scholars in North India, and a civilian not ashamed of the religion which he consistently professed. It was most ably followed up by Dr. Ballantyne, the present principal, who has endeavoured, in a series of most useful manuals, to draw away the minds of his Pundit students from their own erroneous notions to a sounder science and more correct modes of thinking. The attempts made to improve the Madrisa have greatly failed: the students desire nothing but their own Arabic literature; they don't care even to learn English; and so completely are they imbued with the regular Mussulman spirit, that many persons desire, especially after the events of the past year, to see the Madrisa entirely closed, and turned into a barrack for English soldiers.

In the English schools and colleges the conciliation policy was at one time carried out to an extreme degree. An order was at one time in force that no teacher or professor of these colleges was ever allowed to open his mouth to his students on the subject of Christianity, whether out of school or in it; whether privately or publicly; whether on the Sabbath or in the week. All allusions to Christianity in Shakspeare or in books of history were carefully slurred over, and the very existence of our divine religion studiously ignored. Even within a few years I have known a professor reprimanded for holding a Bible class of college students in his own house on the Sabbath-day. The Bombay Committee, of which Sir Erskine Perry was the head, in republishing "Chambers's Moral Class Book," omitted the TEN COMMANDMENTS. The curriculum of study was necessarily restricted, like that of the Jesuits, to pure and mixed mathematics, mere literature, and history without principles. In the Calcutta School-Book Society, formed to feed the Government schools with suitable books, all religious instruction was systematically omitted from the works it published: and when English institutions were established by missionaries, another school book society was absolutely required, and was therefore founded, to supply Christian school books such as those institutions were not ashamed to employ. It has already been told in England how, very recently, when the Deys, the well-known and enterprising publishers at Serampore, brought out a Bengali geography and wished for its Government patronage, it was refused because the book did not agree with the Hindoo Shastres. How could it agree with them, when they assert that Mount Sumeru is 600,000 miles high, 128,000 miles broad at the bottom, and 356,000 broad at the top, and is covered with trees 8,000 miles high: when they assert that the world is surrounded by seas of milk and butter, of spirits and treacle. Pundits will defend such fooleries: but why should the Indian Government make them the standard

of their educational system. I heard for the first time recently of another old rule made by the Court many years ago, viz., that no clergyman or ordained minister was to be admitted into the educational service. An opportunity occurred about three years ago, of securing one for a normal school at Hoogly; and when he was recommended by the Local Inspector, the Director of Public Instruction met the application by his rule. The matter was, however, referred to the Court at home; and of course they re-affirmed the rule of older times. Bengal enjoys the unenviable distinction (as in other things) of obeying that blighted and unchristian regulation. It does not prevail in Madras, where recently one of the chaplains was given up to the education department by the bishop, because of his peculiar fitness for it. Nor is it observed in the North-West Provinces.

In spite of these things, however, progress has been made, and some of the most obnoxious elements of the system have been removed. Since the arrival of the Education Despatch, the masters and professors are no longer compelled to be silent as to the Gospel. Out of college they are pretty free; and even in the class-room they are permitted to answer any questions in reference both to fact and doctrine, where information is sought from them. Dr. Abercrombie's *Mental Philosophy*, a book written in a thoroughly Christian spirit, and containing a great deal of Christian information, is taught in the Presidency College. Formerly all Christians were excluded from that college, but Lord Dalhousie insisted on its being opened to all classes. When regulations were being framed for the Indian universities, with which missionary and native institutions are affiliated, as well as the Government schools and colleges, an attempt was made to keep the standard almost entirely within secular bounds. But several missionaries were on the committee, and by calm but earnest efforts succeeded in introducing into the university course many subjects which the Government has hitherto excluded from its own colleges. In the B.A. degree every candidate will be examined in the *History of the Jews*, Abercrombie's or Dr. Payne's *Mental Philosophy*, and Wayland's *Moral Philosophy*. And in the M.A. degree it is left optional with Christian students or others to make *Paley* and *Butler* an important part of the examination in one of the three branches in which that degree can be obtained.

What then is required for the future in the education system? One of its great faults hitherto has been the systematic exclusion of Christian influences: and this fault it bears in common with other branches of the Government system, in which the Indian Government has been so ashamed and frightened about its own religion. If that policy is to be altered, and a new spirit to be introduced, let education be guided by its influence as well as all other departments of Government. Masters ought to be placed under no restrictions which oblige them to negative their own religious profession, whether in college or out of it. Christianity should be acknowledged as an essential element in English literature. Let sound science be taught honestly everywhere, without one thought whether Hindooism stands or falls. Let moral lessons, from the lowest to the highest degree, form an important branch of instruction in every school and college, and let those lessons be based upon the unerring standard of the word of God. Let history be taught extensively with this standard in view. Let all education, whether English or vernacular, be based upon sound truth, both in science and in morals; the Government will falsify itself if it allow any other standard; and if the natives are afraid of such teaching, let them find places of instruction for themselves. We ought never for a moment to accept and teach wrong principles, because they, in their fondness for their own errors, are afraid of right ones.

I am quite aware that many would go beyond this point, and insist on the direct introduction of the Bible into the schools and colleges, at least as a voluntary lesson. In the schools of Ceylon, it forms the study of the first hour in the day in every class, and the attendance of the scholars is voluntary. "Why should not this be done in India, as the Marquis of Tweeddale wished to do in the Madras Presidency in 1842?" Two things have to be considered in reply. The feeling of the Ceylon natives about the Bible and the Christian system is very different from that of the Hindoos and Mussulmans on the continent of India. With the former Christianity is a very respectable religion; hence the voluntary Bible lesson is as well attended as the lessons in Euclid. With the latter Christians are outcasts, and their religion is no better than themselves. The natives are, however, a yielding people, and might be willing to attend, though, as they pay large fees merely for secular knowledge, they would grumble in secret. In the missionary institutions the latter is given almost gratis, as the bribe for them to receive the Christian instruction, and if they accept the terms the right to grumble is taken away.

Another consideration against the plan is this:—If you introduce the Bible into all the Government schools and colleges, *who is to teach it?* There are some excellent men among the European and East Indian masters, but no one ever heard that, as a body, they are men making a consistent religious profession. The majority of the native teachers, who constitute three-fourths of the whole number, are Hindoos or Mohammedans. Could we wish to see this plan inaugurated, by having the Bible lesson committed to nominal

Christians and Hindoos? I think opinion would be unanimous against it. There is a great deal too much of it in England: in India the profanity would be ten times worse. Besides, it would not be advisable to turn the Government Colleges into places of controversy. In the English schools under the Council of Education, the Bible may be taught without reference to the controversies which exist between Christians. But how can you teach it to idolatrous Hindoos and yet keep discussion away. Every verse in the Bible is at war with their gigantic idolatry; and it seems to be almost impossible for any serious man, who believes the Bible, to teach it directly to Hindoo scholars without insensibly becoming a missionary.

"But if Christianity is not taught, are not the Government schools unchristian institutions, and would it not be best to close them altogether?" If they remained, as they were several years ago, when they taught science without morality, a history without a standard of right and wrong; and if, so teaching, they turned out only sceptics, who had cast off their ancestral faith and received nothing in its stead, then nothing would be more desirable or right than their total abolition. With the views, however, which so many Englishmen maintain respecting education generally, I have no hope that such a measure would ever be resorted to. There is some good even in that evil; and were those moral elements that I have indicated thoroughly introduced into the Government system—if Christianity were never shirked as a fact—and if its glorious standard were made the basis upon which moral teaching is placed, and by which all history is tried, it seems to me that that evil would be counteracted to a much larger degree, and much greater good be accomplished. Young men taught on this plan would learn much of Christianity indirectly, and would be prepared to appreciate to a considerable extent the doctrinal teaching and the evidence-argument of the missionary strictly so called.

I do not enter here upon the question of grants-in-aid to missionaries and others willing to accept them. I am discussing principles, and that is a question of detail. I may inform your readers, however, that what was expected from them both by friend and foe has not been realised. The grants aggregate in all Bengal a miserable pittance of about 2,000*l*. a year: they are hampered by endless inquiries, conditions and rules; and they are exerting an influence upon the comparatively low salaries of the mission schools that have taken them, which almost counterbalances the advantage they confer. A different spirit must rule the general government before these grants can be so increased as to secure any of the good which even the friends of the system sanguinely hope for.

MEETINGS OF THE LIBERATION SOCIETY.

SHEFFIELD.—On Tuesday last, the Rev. J. Burnet and Dr. Foster attended, as a deputation, a meeting held in the Council Hall, at Sheffield. The Rev. Brewin Grant presided, and in his opening remarks referred to facts showing that the Church of England, owing to its connexion with the State, could not expel what it deemed heretical teachers. The Rev. H. G. Rhodes moved a resolution, condemnatory of legislation for religious purposes, and was followed by Mr. Burnet, who applied the principle to our Indian empire. The Rev. Messrs. Loxton and Ashbery proposed a resolution, expressive of attachment to the Liberation Society, and Dr. Foster followed with a statement of what had been effected since he visited Sheffield four years ago, in the direction of religious equality. Mr. Hodgson asked how the society proposed dealing with Church property, and was replied to, and the meeting closed with thanks to the deputation and chairman.

COVENTRY.—A large meeting, composed entirely of men, and nearly all of them electors, was held in St. Mary's Hall, on Wednesday last, Mr. Burnet and Mr. Carvell Williams being the deputation. Sibley Whitem, Esq., was the chairman, and ably introduced the proceedings. Mr. John Cash moved a resolution in support of the Church-rate Abolition Bill, which was seconded by Mr. Flint and supported by Mr. Williams, who glanced at the various proposals made to abolish Church-rates, and ridiculed some of them. The Rev. W. T. Rosevear briefly proposed a resolution relating to India, which was seconded by the Rev. T. Goadby, and spoken to at length by Mr. Burnet. The Rev. J. Sibree and Mr. W. F. Taylor proposed votes of thanks to the deputation and chairman, and the Mayor for the use of the hall, which were passed.

OXFORD.—A public meeting was held in the Town Hall on Thursday, "to petition Parliament to pass Sir John Trevelyan's Church-rate Abolition Bill, and also to prevent State support being given to idolatry, or to any form of religion in India." The Mayor (Alderman Grubb) presided, and there was a tolerably good audience. The Rev. W. Allen moved a resolution to the effect that the Church-rate system was both inequitable and unnecessary; that a petition in favour of Sir John Trevelyan's bill be presented to Parliament, signed by the chairman on behalf of the meeting, and that the Earl of Abingdon be requested to present it in the House of Lords, and the city members in the House of Commons. Dr. Foster, one of the deputation, seconded the resolution in an able speech, in the course of which he referred to the decided part the University had lately taken in petitioning Parliament against the abolition of Church-rates. The resolution, as well as the petition to Parliament, were then carried unanimously. The Rev. W. H. Bonner moved a resolution deprecating the Government patronage of religion in India, and embodying the same in a petition to both Houses

of Parliament. The Rev. J. Burnet seconded the proposition in an eloquent speech. The resolution and petition were agreed to. A vote of thanks to the Mayor terminated the meeting.

LAMBOURNE, BERKS.—Mr. Carvell Williams delivered, on Tuesday last, the first Anti-Church-rate lecture ever given in this village, some of the inhabitants of which have resolved to commence an agitation for abolition. There was an excellent attendance in the assembly room of the Red Lion Inn, and a Churchman occupied the chair.

MARKET HARBOUROUGH.—On Wednesday Dr. Foster lectured in the vestry room of the Independent Chapel; Mr. J. Nunneley presiding. As a Church-rate suit is threatened here a considerable part of the lecture was devoted to the subject, and the lecturer had a most cordial reception.

APPROACHING MEETINGS.—This week the secretary is to address audiences at Chatteris and Huntingdon, and, with Dr. Foster, at Bradford. On Monday they visit Derby; on which day, also, Mr. Burnet is to be at Luton. On the following day Mr. Burnet and Dr. Foster are to visit Wolverhampton, and the secretary Scarbro', proceeding afterwards to Stockton and other places in the far North.

THE ANNUAL MEETING.—On the first Wednesday in May (the 5th), the Liberation Society's annual meeting will be held. The members of the Council will meet at twelve o'clock, at the Milton Club, to receive the report of the Executive Committee, and to deliberate on the various topics which it will present. They will afterwards dine together as usual. As many of the Council will no doubt be coming to the metropolis on business or pleasure about that time, we hope that they will make such timely arrangements as will permit of their attendance on the day named. The public meeting is to be held in the evening of the day, in St. Martin's Hall, and we hope to be able to publish in our next such a list of gentlemen engaged to take part in the proceedings as will give assurance that the meeting will be as effectively sustained as its predecessors. We beg of all the Society's friends to keep the date in mind, that no inadvertently made engagement may deprive them of the opportunity of being present.—*Liberator*. [We learn that Mr. Cowan, one of the members for Edinburgh, has consented to preside at St. Martin's Hall.]

NO UNION WITH DISSENTERS.—The Bishop of Manchester has refused to allow the Rev. A. S. Paget, the incumbent of St. Ann's, Lancaster, and the Rev. J. Lawrence, incumbent of Ellet, to officiate alternately with some Dissenting ministers in special services for the working classes, in the Odd Fellows' Hall, Lancaster. His Lordship justly observes that the clergy had much better confine themselves to their own sphere of duty.—*English Churchman*.

THE BISHOP OF LONDON'S GLOVES.—A keen controversy is raging in some of the church papers relative to the sort of gloves which it is lawful and expedient for a Bishop to wear. It appears that, a few days ago, at a religious meeting, over which the Earl of Shaftesbury presided, the Right Rev. Prelate stood on the platform wearing a pair of bright yellow riding gloves, a circumstance which seems completely to have scandalised some of the rigid disciplinarians present. It seems to be admitted that the canon law does not contain any prohibition against a prelate adorning himself with yellow gloves, and therefore the Bishop of London is not likely to be cited to the Ecclesiastical Court, in consequence of his peculiar ideas on the subject of Episcopal attire.

CHRISTIANITY IN INDIA.—The Free Church Presbytery of Edinburgh have received the following reply from the East India-house to their memorial praying that greater facilities may be given in India to the spread of the Christian religion:—"The Court must decline to enter on a discussion of the questions brought forward in the memorial, but they command me to assure the memorialists that they have never failed to take such measures as have seemed to them requisite for securing the means and opportunities of religious teaching for such of their servants as profess the Christian religion. As regards the efforts of missionaries for the conversion of the natives to Christianity, free scope has been afforded to their labours, and the Court are not aware that any hindrances capable of removal by Government exist in the way of the reception of the gospel by those of the natives who come under the teaching of the missionaries."

STATE PROVISION FOR CHRISTIANITY IN INDIA.—At a meeting of the Edinburgh Presbytery on Wednesday, Dr. Balfour, Moderator, there was a great debate on the duty of the Government as regards the propagation of Christianity in India. One party proposed that the Government should be called upon to make adequate provision in the India Bill for the religious education of our fellow subjects in the East. An amendment was proposed, stating that the events of the mutiny afforded a convincing proof of the consequences of leaving a people uninstructed in Christianity, and praying that the Legislature should be asked to make arrangements for encouraging the teaching of Christianity. Both resolution and amendment were resisted on the ground that they were hostile to the doctrine of toleration; and it was proposed that neither should be adopted. This proposition was carried by thirteen to twelve. On this discussion the *Scottish Press* remarks:—"We were called upon to pronounce between the combatants, we would say Dr. Macfarlane argued most conclusively as a Churchman, Dr. Lee as a Christian; but, what is more to the point, the latter carried his motion—and the Dr. Macfarlane—who maintained that it was the solemn duty of a Christian Govern-

ment, obtaining possession of a heathen country, to propagate Christianity there"—could only command twelve votes; while the Dr. Lee—who maintained that "to set up an establishment of Christianity in India would be to violate every idea and definition of toleration," and that "we ought to use no physical constraints whatever in the propagation of the Christian religion"—commanded thirteen votes, and so secured a majority of the Presbytery. We propose a day of fasting and humiliation on account of this sad declension from the high orthodoxy of the Church as by law established.

THE BISHOP OF JERUSALEM.—A communication published in one of the morning papers throws further light on this unhappy affair. It now appears that the Prussian Consul interfered to prevent Mr. Rosenthal (who is a Prussian subject) from going forward with his intended prosecution of Bishop Gobat, &c., before the Consular Court at Constantinople, on the ground that it was illegal for a Prussian to commence a law suit through the English Consul without passing through the Consul of his own nation. Rosenthal, declining to desist, has been thrown into prison by the Prussian Consul, and at the date of the last advices (March 17) was still in duress. We are also informed that there is now at the Foreign-office a petition signed by every British householder in Jerusalem, praying for Mr. Finn's removal from the office of British Consul, or for permission to place themselves under some other Consul for protection. According to the *Record*, Lord Malmesbury had addressed a telegram to Constantinople, ordering the immediate release of Mr. Consul Finn's prisoners; and the Foreign-office never authorised Mr. Finn to summon the Bishop, but desired that the dispute as to the alleged libel on the acting Deputy Consul should be referred to the Supreme Consular Office at Constantinople.

Religious Intelligence.

MILLWALL CHAPEL, POPLAR.—On Tuesday, March 16, a social and public meeting was held in this chapel to recognise the appointment of Mr. J. Gibbs, as minister of the place, under the auspices of the Home Missionary Society. The social meeting, which was held in the school-room, was well attended, many of the friends having to retire to the chapel to make room for others. The public meeting was held in the chapel, and was attended by a large number of persons. The Rev. Dr. Massie, Secretary of the Home Missionary Society, presided. The Rev. J. E. Richards, of Limehouse, implored the Divine blessing, and the business of the evening was then introduced by Dr. Massie, who called upon the Rev. W. Tyler, of Mile End New Town, to testify to the character and fitness of Mr. Gibbs for the position into which he had been introduced. Mr. Tyler bore favourable testimony to Mr. Gibbs, and commended him and the cause of God at Millwall to the sympathy and support of the people. Dr. Massie, then, in a speech characterised by sterling good sense, gave Mr. Gibbs such counsel and advice as would be calculated to enable him, with the blessing of God, to fulfil his charge efficiently both to the glory of God and the good of the people. The Rev. Messrs. Frame, Bowrey, and Glass, successively addressed the meeting in terms of fraternal encouragement and sympathy. Mr. Gibbs acknowledged the kindness and encouragement with which he had been received, and the meeting was concluded by a few remarks and prayer from Mr. H. A. Flowers, of Stepney. Apologies expressive of sympathy and goodwill were made for the unavoidable absence of the Rev. J. Kennedy, M.A., of Stepney, and the Rev. G. Smith, of Poplar.

GREENFIELD CHAPEL, BRADFORD.—The Rev. W. Shillito, who for two years has presided over the church assembling in this place, has accepted a unanimous invitation to remove to Coventry, to become the pastor of the church in Vicar-lane, long under the care of the Rev. John Sibree. On Monday evening week, Mr. Shillito met a few of the friends he is leaving at a social tea-meeting, when a handsome time-piece was presented to him, as a parting token of their esteem and love. The presentation was made by Mr. James Dalby, the senior deacon, who expressed in appropriate terms the good feelings and wishes, not only of the subscribers, but of the congregation in general, about to lose a beloved friend and minister. Mr. Shillito acknowledged the gift, and Mr. H. B. Byles, the Rev. W. Thomas, the Rev. H. B. Creak, M.A., and the Rev. Joseph Shillito, of Dewsbury, each in his turn, gave expression to the kindly sentiments which the occasion prompted.

THE REV. H. G. GUINNESS, the "Irish Whitefield," as he has been styled, has been preaching in all the principal towns between Belfast and Derry to overwhelming congregations.—*Londonderry Standard*.

MISSIONARIES FOR INDIA.—Mr. William Moody Blake has been ordained to the work of a Christian missionary in India, the land of his birth, at the Congregational Chapel, Darwen, Lancashire; and Mr. William Jones, late student at Bedford, at the Congregational Chapel, Sirhowy, Monmouthshire. On several occasions the society has been saved the great expense ordinarily incurred in forwarding missionaries to their destinations abroad, by the liberality of shipowners in granting them free passages. Two instances have recently occurred, in which the benefactors have been Messrs. G. Smith and Sons, Glasgow, the owners, and Captain Stobo, the commander, of the *City of Pekin*, who granted a free passage to Calcutta for the Rev. W. M. Blake; and J. K. Welch, Esq., who did the same for Mr. Trenton to Demerara.

Correspondence.

THE MARRIAGE LAW—AND WHAT HAS VOLUNTARISM TO DO WITH IT?

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—In the editorial "Note Book" of the *Liberator* for this month, there occurs the following paragraph on the marriage question, now so much discussed:—

"Should marriage with a deceased wife's sister be permitted? is both a social and ecclesiastical question. With its social aspect we have nothing to do in these columns. Neither are we called upon to give our interpretation of disputed passages in the Word of God. But, clearly, we should insist that the State should not become expositor-general for the public, and pronounce *ex cathedra* on such points. And still more emphatically may we protest against binding the whole community by any tables of affinity or consanguinity, by any canons or rubrics, or by any legal decisions or prescriptive principles of the Church of England. If its members choose to bear the yoke, let them. Others should be free."

The former part of this paragraph has my cordial concurrence. The latter part manifests, in my opinion, something like confusion of thought; and as of late I have read similar statements in various influential quarters, you will perhaps oblige me by giving me a little of your space to correct the error, which underlies it. My strictures are confined to the sentence, "But, clearly, we should insist that the State should not become expositor-general for the public, and pronounce *ex cathedra* on such points." The subsequent sentence, with reference to the Church of England, is involved in the one now quoted: for its decisions are of no legal value until the State has given them its sanction.

The simple question then now is, who is to determine the law of marriage in this country? Is it to be left to the exercise of private judgment, or should it be settled by a tribunal to whose authority all must bow? Which of these shall we accept? Shall we take the former? Is a man to be at liberty to enter into a matrimonial union with any woman he pleases? Is he to be placed under no restraint, except what is imposed by his conscience or no conscience? Is he to be left free in a matter of such vital importance? If so, it is clear we must dispense with more restrictions than the one at present under discussion. I say it with no mocking spirit, but with grave earnestness: Why should a man be prohibited from marrying his own sister? Such marriages, you know, have taken place in countries distinguished for their refinement and wisdom. Why should a Jew, why should a Mormon, have his religious freedom interfered with, both of whom appeal to Scripture in support of their views, and who would have no scruples of conscience in marrying a score of wives? Admirer as I am of the right of private judgment in matters of religious faith and practice, I have not courage enough to carry it out in the matrimonial department.

Let us now look at the other alternative. Is the law of marriage to be settled by a tribunal, to whose authority all must bow? What kind of a tribunal is it to be? An ecclesiastical one? Shall we say an Episcopal Convocation? or a Presbyterian Assembly? or a Congregational Union? or a Methodist Conference? I am afraid that we cannot put this question into the hands of these associations for two reasons. The first is, their decisions would be contradictory. The second is, though they should all come to one decision it would have no legal obligation, and would not affect questions of legitimacy, that is of position, rank, and property. I candidly confess that I am shut up to the conclusion that we must just look to the State, the State as distinguished from the Church, to make the law of marriage as it makes all other laws. No doubt the State, in other words, our members of Parliament, in deciding the law of marriage are bound to take into consideration the social and religious elements of the case; but still they may come to a wrong conclusion. This is admitted; but the Legislature, though not infallible, is supreme, and as such is entitled to our respect. They may not possibly be the best judges, but they are the only judges that can give a legal effect to their opinions.

Our legislators may err in one of two ways. They may make the law more strict than it should be; or they may make it less strict than it should be. Acknowledging, as we should all do, human infirmity and ignorance, and admitting, as we are bound to do, that the most upright and intelligent persons have come to conclusions directly the opposite of each other, it becomes a legitimate object of discussion, on which side would it be better for the Legislature to err? We throw out of view at present, all abstract questions of the absolute and the true; for, however much we may desire their settlement, that is an impossibility with reference to our courts of Parliament. As practical men, we must take things as they are, not as they should be, and look them broadly in the face. If the Legislature then must err, or at all events, cannot be sure of not erring, on which side, considering the manifold interests which are bound up in marriage, would it be better to err? My own opinion is very clear and strong on this. Better, far better, to err on the side of stringency than of freedom. On the hypothesis that the law is made less rigid than it should be, we at once place the Church and State in direct collision. It will certainly do so in Scotland. Marriages are contracted which are perfectly valid in the eye of the law, but which are pronounced incestuous by at least a portion of the Church in the whole empire. Ministers and congregations, who believe that such marriages are condemned by Scripture, cannot allow the parties who have formed them to hold Christian communion with them. To admit these persons within the pale of the Church, or to permit them to continue, should they be there already, is impossible. It would be, in their estimation, sin, foul treason against God, and they must carry out their convictions of duty. On the hypothesis that the law is made more rigid than it should be, the evils, supposing there were some, would be of small moment compared with the other. At the worst, it would only prevent a man from doing what he could do with a good conscience; but it compels him to do nothing against his conscience. If the State forbids me to do a thing which my conscience tells me I should do, and must do, I set the civil law at defiance. I accept the consequences, and become a confessor or a martyr. But no man can say that his conscience compels him to marry his deceased wife's sister, or any other woman, and that he would be sinning against the higher law of his nature

were he not to lead her to the altar. The State may be putting a restriction, an improper restriction, it may be, upon my affections, my comfort, my worldly circumstances, in not allowing me to marry the woman I love: but most assuredly, my rights of conscience are not invaded.

The conclusion I would deduce from the foregoing reasonings is a simple one. Marriage is an institution which has both a civil and a religious aspect. The friends of religious freedom in England had a pretty sore battle to fight before it was recognised as a civil institution. As a civil institution, it is the creature of civil law, which now solves all questions that spring from this relation. It belongs to the Legislature, availing itself of course of all the rights which can be thrown upon the subject, to decide what constitutes a legal marriage in this country. It is not, therefore, encroaching on the sacred domain of religious freedom, when it pronounces *ex cathedra* on all points connected with marriage. I earnestly trust, therefore, that the Liberation of Religion Society will not enter upon its list of grievances the marriage law. It has plenty of other work to call up its energies. To mix itself up with a question so delicate, so sacred, so responsible as that of marriage, and which lies altogether beyond its sphere, would be to me a matter of unfeigned regret. It will alienate some of its warmest friends, and give triumph to many of its enemies. It has already achieved heroic work, and it will do greater marvels still by acting resolutely on the apostolic principle: this one thing I do.

Scotland, April 3, 1858.

N. M.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—Having had an opportunity of seeing the letter of one of your correspondents, commenting on a paragraph in the *Liberator* respecting marriage with a deceased wife's sister, I beg to offer a very brief explanation, which may properly be appended to the communication.

Two things only were intended in this—perhaps too cursory—allusion to the subject—1st. To protest against legislation for the whole community based on the laws, or the prescriptive principles, of the Church Establishment, as such; and next, to suggest that where good and learned men differ in their interpretations of particular passages of Scripture, the State—in the absence of any other considerations—should allow liberty of judgment to its subjects. It may be that neither of these points touches conscience, but they certainly affect individual rights, which, it is generally allowed, should be restricted only so far as is required by regard for the rights or well-being of others.

Your correspondent has ably opened a large question which I do not feel called upon to discuss; but I may acquaint him with a fact which will afford him satisfaction—viz., that the executive of the Liberation Society are not responsible for even the brief reference which he has quoted, and that they have deemed it to be wisest not to comply with a request which has been made to them to exert their Parliamentary influence in favour of Lord Bury's bill, but to leave the matter in the category of "open questions."

Your obedient servant,

THE EDITOR OF THE "LIBERATOR."

April 5th, 1858.

THE RELIGIOUS REVIVAL IN AMERICA.

The American papers, secular and religious, continue to report the progress of the religious revival which is said to be greater in extent than any since the time of Jonathan Edwards, more than a century ago. The *New York Independent*, in referring to the state of things in that city, says:—

A prominent feature of the great revival in this city is the daily prayer-meeting. That men of business, in business hours, should drop their worldly concerns, and devote an hour to prayer, is of itself a conspicuous sign of the extent and power of this work of grace. That a noonday prayer-meeting should not only be sustained for months in the very centre of business, but should so increase in numbers as to require a five-fold increase of accommodation, demonstrates that the Holy Spirit is inciting the hearts of God's people to prayer, in an unwonted degree. In addition to these more conspicuous down-town prayer-meetings union meetings for prayer are held daily in various parts of the city, and prayer-meetings have been multiplied in connexion with churches of various denominations. The Sabbath-day services are attended with an unwonted solemnity and tenderness of feeling; the direct, earnest, forcible preaching of the Word is evidently blessed at the very time of it; meetings for inquiry in many churches are thronged, and every week adds largely to the roll of hopeful converts to Christ. The revival is spoken of in stages and cars, in shops, offices, and counting-rooms, and is reported and discussed in the daily newspapers. Notices of prayer-meetings are posted upon the corners of the streets. All classes feel the power of this religious movement.

The same paper, with regard to the numbers added to the Church, reports that on the previous Sabbath "nineteen persons were added to the Church of the Puritans (Dr. Cheever's); thirteen to the Broadway Tabernacle; sixteen to Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, a large proportion of which, in each instance, united on profession of faith. In the First Baptist Church (Rev. Mr. Nott's), in Broome-street, twenty-seven were baptized; in the church in Norfolk-street (Dr. Armitage's), fifteen; in the old church in Stanton-street, eleven—making, in the latter, 200 in one year, with twenty candidates for the next communion. In the First-place Methodist Church, Brooklyn, sixty were recently received on probation; in the Second-street Church, Williamsburg, 120 last Sunday; and in Trinity Methodist Church, Jersey City, several persons one evening in the previous week."

The *Boston Witness and Advocate*, an Episcopalian journal, says:—"To a greater extent than for many years the minds of men, and especially business men, seem to be turned towards the things which make for eternal peace." It proceeds to connect this revival with the humbling effects of the recent financial troubles, which have so strikingly shown the uncertainty of earthly riches. A Philadelphia correspondent of the *Puritan Recorder*

says:—"Our Episcopal churches are now all open daily, and it is delightful to see the almost crowds going up to them to bow before the Lord." The *New York Protestant Churchman* (also Episcopal) says:—"Our papers are bringing us, from every quarter, tidings of new interest in religion, and multiplied conversions to Christ, among the people of this land. The awakened feeling and thought upon this great subject has gone so far as to claim a large notice even in the daily secular papers, as one of the important facts of the day. In the *Philadelphia Presbyterian* we read:—"The revival seems to divide the public mind with the excitement of the stock market. Men of business turn aside in the midst of their race for gain to spend a few minutes at noon of each day in meetings for prayer."

A New York correspondent of the *Boston Journal* gives some further particulars of the daily prayer-meeting:—

The rule of New York is to allow clerks and others to have from twelve to one o'clock for refreshments, and this hour is allotted by those young men to this daily prayer-meeting. They come with bank books in their hands—pencils behind the ear—memorandum-books just peeping out of their pockets, and other marks of trade about them, and join heartily in the service. Carmen and wagon men drive up their teams to the curb stone, in their frocks, with the marks of their employ on them; come into the meeting—join heartily in the song of praise—kneel down and pray, and then pass out, jump on to their teams, and drive off to their work. All classes are here. Sometimes a clergyman leads the meeting, and sometimes a layman. Among the audience now about fifty ladies may be seen. The first month not one was in the house, and the singing was wholly by the men. But one by one the ladies dropped in, and now a portion of the house is set apart for them; and their voices blend with and soften the harsher voices of their brethren.

The revival has had a remarkable effect on the exercise of Christian liberality. "The Church seems at last," says the *New York Christian Advocate*, "to be waking up to the true grandeur of the missionary enterprise. The collections made during the last few months—the period of 'hard times'—have been greater, in this part of the country, at least, than ever before."

Speaking of the spread of the revival, the *New York Tribune* says:—"In some instances the enthusiasm seems to have spread from place to place with all the rapidity of a fire on a prairie. It is believed, for instance, that as many as a hundred prayer-meetings have been established in different cities and towns throughout the country, from the single example of the noon-day meeting held in this city in the 'Old North Dutch Church.' Not all of these meetings are held at the same time of day, or even daily, yet they have been called into existence from the fact that this was called into existence before them."

The same journal says that the movement has been attended by no excesses:—

There is one characteristic of the revival which deserves to be specially mentioned. The early revivals in the West, particularly those in uncultured settlements, were marked with a degree of unnatural, and even of supernatural excitement which has become traditional; yet in the present religious awakening, extending, as it does, widely throughout the West, we hear of no such boisterous gatherings as were known in the early days of the pioneer "camp-meeting preachers;" but, on the contrary, the meetings are described as being characterised, if not with a more genuine spirit, yet with a higher moral tone and a more unexceptionable decorum. There seem to be no new instances of such historical and remarkable manifestations of the Divine Spirit (or at least what were at the time thought to be such) as were known by the term "jerks." In all the revival intelligence which we have seen, and for the last few months it has largely occupied the religious newspapers, and to no small extent some of the secular,—there has been but one solitary instance of this sort to remind one of the olden times and the camp grounds of the frontier. This occurred in Tennessee, in a region of zealots known as "Hard-Shell Baptists," who were reported as having experienced convulsions, and other violent shocks to the physical and nervous system, while assembled in an excited and over-stimulated religious meeting. On the contrary, the present revival, as it is manifested both at the East and West, is marked with great sobriety, and a commendable freedom from undue excess. It gives evidence of a well-regulated enthusiasm rather than a wild excitement, and as such has better promise of salutary effects than any previous revival that has ever passed over the country.

From the columns of the *New York Herald*, the organ of the monied classes, we extract the following account of

A REVIVAL SCENE.

The *Herald* gives the following heading to its account of the proceedings:—

"Interesting Prayer Meeting—Great Awakening among the People—Edwin Forrest said to be Converted—Prayers for Actors and Actresses—the Millennium said to have Commenced—the Theatres to be turned into Churches."

It then goes on to state that "The old Chambers-street Theatre, formerly used by Palmo as an opera-house, later by Mr. Burton as a theatre, and now, it is said, leased by the general Government for court purposes, was the scene of an interesting prayer meeting yesterday afternoon, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association. The audience, including many ladies, filled the greater portion of the family circle, dress circle and parquette, and the stage was occupied by the Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler, Rev. Dr. Hatfield, and Rev. Mr. Jones, who conducted the proceedings. There were many present who avowed that they had never before been inside of a play-house, as well as others, perhaps, who had but rarely been to a prayer meeting."

The exercises were opened by singing a hymn, commencing—

Come, ye sinners, poor and needy,
Weak and wounded, sick and sore.

After which the President, Rev. T. L. Cuyler, read the well-known parable of the Prodigal Son, and then called upon the Rev. Mr. Hatfield, of the Forsyth-street Methodist Episcopal Church, to pray.

The *Herald* gives a short-hand report of the prayer, a thoroughly scriptural composition, fervent and animated, and still in good taste. At its conclusion,

The Rev. T. L. Cuyler came forward and said: At last we may congratulate the defenders of the stage that a theatre has become a school of virtue, and not a school of vice—a house of prayer and not a haunt of profanity—a spot for the real tears of penitence, and not the scene of fictitious grief over the fictitious sorrows of the stage. For this let us give God the glory. To-day, for the second time in the history of New York, we set apart a disused play-house for a house of worship. Oh, what soul tragedies may have been enacted in this very building. From yonder "pit" how many have gone down to the pit of everlasting despair. Let our services here be as solemn as eternity. Let us invoke the presence of God's spirit, and may this former habitation of the tempter be the very habitation of God.

The audience then joined in singing three verses of the 176th Hymn—

Come, sinner, in whose guilty breast
A thousand thoughts revolve.

Mr. Cuyler then announced that the meeting was now open.

A young brother in the family circle (we are abridging from the *Herald*) wanted to give the good tidings from other cities. He had officiated at the daily prayer meetings at the Fulton-street Dutch church, and had from that gone to Philadelphia to carry on the good work. The first meeting there was attended by but thirty-five gentlemen and three ladies; but the last one was attended by between three and four thousand persons—thus showing what God was doing. The merchant, the mechanic, and the little errand boy were there. They had built up altars for pleasure and for profit, and God had taken them all away like an avalanche; but now, God had sent down fire from heaven to kindle in the hearts of the people a love for Jesus Christ. A Philadelphia brother had told him to tell his New York brethren that he loved them. This was what this great work was doing. It was embalming the love of Jesus Christ in every Christian heart. If there was a young man present who could only stand up and say one word for Christ, let him stand up and say it.

The audience then joined in singing a part of the 209th Hymn:—

Blow ye the trumpet, blow.

An aged brother in the parquette prayed fervently for the Spirit of God to come down in their midst.

A young brother in the parquette prayed earnestly that if any had come to that place lightly their hearts might be turned—that God would continue his work, and pour down his Spirit upon this city, and that his righteousness would cover the land as waters do the face of the deep.

A middle-aged brother in the family circle said he cordially endorsed the remarks of the last brother but one—that there never was a time for revivals like this. He himself did not believe that there was since the days of Whitfield. This revival was sweeping over the land with overwhelming power, and he did not think there would ever be such another like it; no, he did not believe there would ever be another revival, for he believed that this was the time spoken of in the Bible as the latter day—the time of Christ's second reign upon earth. He never felt bad when he saw theatres being built; he had seen the rich men's names put down as the stockholders of the Boston theatre, but he told them it would not pay; that was the truth, and the theatre would have to be sold because it could not pay expenses. It was just so with the Tremont theatre, which had finally come to be a house of prayer. Old Dr. Beecher had said he would preach the Gospel there, and he did so, for he was himself there, and saw the old man sitting on the stage where so many tragedies had been enacted, and heard him preach a Christian sermon there. Let them take courage from this, for they knew that God was on their side.

A brother on the other side of the gallery related an incident appropriate to the place of meeting. It was a story of a lady who had two daughters and a husband engaged upon the stage. She accidentally had placed in her hands a tract called "Prayer," the great question of which was, "Do you pray?" She was led to serious thoughts, and finally converted, and succeeded in bringing her daughters and her husband to Christ and in realising the glory of God. Another case was that of a school-teacher who had gone to a theatre to hunt up one of his scholars, a little errand boy. He there met a young lady who was anxious to know "what she should do to be saved?" She was soon led into the right path, and she was the means of bringing with her many of her associates. These things showed that theatre actors and actresses were not beyond the pale of the prayers of Christians. ("Amen," and cries of "Hear.")

A young gentleman in the middle aisle of the dress circle was equally anxious for the conversion of actors and actresses. He said that Mr. Edwin Forrest, whom he believed to be one of the greatest actors

in this city, had lately experienced religion. The audience then joined in singing the 220th Hymn—

Joy to the world! the Lord is come.

Rev. Mr. Hatfield said they must see that this work was not stopped. Men might sing and pray and talk the religion out of themselves as well as they might lose it in places of pleasure. They should see to it that they did all they could individually for the advancement of the cause.

Several brethren here endeavoured to speak, but an aged brother in the parquette got the floor and prayed earnestly that this revival might become universal throughout the city. When he had concluded, several other brethren essayed to speak, but Mr. Cuyler said the hour for closing the meeting had arrived, and those who had any remarks to make had better save them until the next day. The exercises then closed with the singing of the 213th Hymn.

THE WAR IN INDIA.

THE BOMBAY MAIL.

The special correspondent of the *Times* thus reports from the "Camp, Cawnpore," on the 27th of February, the advance of the army upon Lucknow:—

The head-quarters camp is breaking up, and in an hour or two I shall be on my way to our first halting-ground at Oonao, in Oude, ten miles from this, and on the road to Lucknow. Walpole's Brigade, Tomb's troop of horse artillery, and the greater portion of the head-quarters staff, crossed the Ganges this morning; and the Commander-in-Chief, who is anxious to wait here till the last moment, to see if the Calpee enemy really intend to move against Cawnpore, will start with his personal staff to Buntara (about forty-five miles hence) to-morrow morning early, and will ride the whole distance in one march, so as to overtake us before we reach the same camp. The garrison of Cawnpore, strengthened by the remains of the 75th regiment, will be under the command of Major-General Inglis, who has received precise instructions for his guidance in case of an attack, and a small corps of observation, consisting of the 88th and 32nd regiments, some irregular cavalry, and a field battery, under Colonel Maxwell, are patrolling the country between Cawnpore and Calpee. The heat is very considerable to-day.

I have already reported to you that the enemy attacked the Alumbagh in the forenoon of Thursday last. But they were not satisfied with the result of their first essay on the 25th. Again they came out in force about four o'clock, and animated perhaps by the uncertain light of the moon, continued their abortive efforts on our position at the Alumbagh till ten o'clock at night. They came up repeatedly within range of our guns and rifles, but they fell in files again and again, and retired quite disheartened with very heavy loss. Our casualties in the two engagements were six killed and thirty wounded. Colonel Berkeley is shot through the right arm, Captain Moorsom has a sabre cut in his left arm, and Lieutenant H. Gough has a musket ball through his leg.

Brigadier Franks's last success is most decisive. The Nazim, whom he beat on the 19th, rallied his forces, and made a forced march to seize on the strong pass of Badyan, but Franks out-maneuvred him, and seized upon the pass. The Nazim then, by a long détour, swept round Franks, and took up a strong position at Badshahgunge, two miles from Sultanpore. On the 23rd, Franks made the same manœuvre, swept round the enemy's right flank in a march of ten miles, attacked them in the rear, beat their army (which consisted of 25,000 men, including 5,000 Sepoys and 1,000 cavalry), drove them off the field with the loss of 1,800 slain, and captured twenty pieces of artillery out of twenty-five, of which ten were heavy, viz., one 32-pounder, two 24-pounders, two 18-pounders, four 12-pounders, and one 9-pounder; and took all the enemy's ammunition, their baggage, and standing-camp. This great success, which leaves the road to Lucknow open from the right, was achieved at a very small loss—two killed and ten wounded in all the three actions.

It appears that it was the Nana's brother, Bajee Rao, who crossed from Oude into the Doab the other night. As he was followed by 200 regular cavalry, by a body of infantry, and by several elephants and wagons, containing his harem and baggage, he must have made some noise in his passage across the stream; but the policemen who were specially stationed at the very point where he crossed, because it was a likely place to make the attempt, pretended not to have heard him, and the only information given to our officers in charge of a cavalry detachment near Bithoor, was brought by a chowkedar, who ran in to say that, from the noise at the opposite side of the river, he thought the Nana was going to cross. At the time he brought in this news the Rao had got safely over, and when our cavalry arrived, it was only to find the traces of his passage. On investigation it became evident that the policemen were accomplices in the fact, and that they had been bribed to keep their ears shut; and so, after due investigation, the whole party, eleven in number, were hanged. The Rao's party, continuing their flight across the Doab, cut up the men of two police stations, which is a strong collateral proof of the guilt of the men at the river-side station, and got into Calpee in the morning. He is said to have obtained large levies of men, and to be enlisting Sowars at thirty rupees a month, and infantry at ten and fifteen rupees a month. The most painful effect of our inability to defend those who are faithful to us is, that they with justice reproach us with their losses and with the insults heaped upon them. These Calpee Sepoys have been enabled to do great wrong and injury to our fast friend, the Rajah of the little state of Churkaree, south of the Jumna. They invaded his territories, beat his troops, carried off his guns, insulted his palace, and carried off three lacs of rupees, or 30,000*l.*, from his treasury.

As regards the composition and division of the Commander-in-Chief's force, the whole of the artillery is commanded by Sir Archdale Wilson of Delhi. The Brigadiers of the field siege artillery are, respectively, Colonels Wood and Barker, both of the Royal Artillery. The Naval Brigade is of course, commanded by Sir William Peel. The Chief

Engineer is Colonel Napier, of the Bengal army. Sir Hope Grant commands the cavalry, consisting of two brigades, under Colonel Little, of the 9th Lancers, and Colonel Campbell, of the Bays. The infantry is divided into three divisions under Sir James Outram, Sir Edward Lugard (ordered up for the purpose), and Colonel Walpole, of the Rifle Brigade. In the brigades of the 1st Division are the 5th Fusiliers, 84th, 90th, 78th, Madras Fusiliers, and Sikh Regiment of Ferozepore. In those of the second, the 34th, 53rd, 42nd, 93rd, and 4th Punjab Rifles; and in the third, the 23rd Fusiliers, 79th, 2nd and 3rd battalions of Rifle Brigade, the 1st Bengal Fusiliers, and the 2nd Punjab Infantry.

TRIAL OF THE KING OF DELHI.

The trial of the King is not yet concluded, as was erroneously stated in the last mail. By the latest dates it had lasted fourteen days, and was still proceeding. A correspondent observes:—

It is a strange business. The King, seated on a camp bed, listens to the most damning evidence without attention, but wakes occasionally into fierce excitement as a favourite approach. I enclose a most singular and somewhat unexpected piece of evidence given by a Christian half-caste woman. It is fatal, and the trial, wretchedly reported, certainly proves three things:—

First. The revolt was instigated by the Shah of Persia, who promised money and troops. His proclamation to that effect was posted over the Mosque Gate, and was taken down by order of Theophilus Metcalfe, who moreover was warned by John Everett, a Christian Risildar, very popular with the natives, that he had been warned to fly, as the Persians were coming, and that the Mussulmans were exceedingly excited. Sir Theophilus thought the matter one of no importance.

Second. A paper was produced addressed to Mr. Colvin by Mahomed Dervish, revealing the whole plot six weeks before it broke out. Mr. Colvin treated the warning as unimportant, and never even reported it to Government.

Third. The murders of the Europeans in Delhi were committed by order of the King, in the presence of the Royal family, and by means of the Khassbursars, his special personal guard.

Among European witnesses was one Mrs. Aldwell, a resident at Delhi, who with her children escaped miraculously from the massacre in the palace. They were actually prisoners in the palace, but having herself donned Mussulman costume, and having taught her children to repeat the Kulman, or confession of faith, they were put aside as Mohammedans. Her evidence was extremely interesting. "The first news of the mutiny that I received," she said, "was from my syce, who between eight and nine o'clock in the morning brought me intelligence that the troops at Meerut had mutinied, and were coming from Meerut, and were murdering all the Europeans they came across. He advised me to enter my carriage, and get out of the place as quickly as I could":—

Soon after Mr. Nowlan, our next door neighbour came in and confirmed the tale. My husband and Mr. Nowlan went to the Sepoy guard of the garrison hospital, which was near our house, and asked them if they would assist us in case of any attack. They replied, "Mind your own business, and leave us to mind ours." At this time none of the mutineers had arrived from Meerut, and so could have held no communication with these men. Mr. Nowlan and my husband, after consulting together, determined to make a stand in our house, in case we should be attacked, as it was the larger and more defensible of the two. They proceeded to arm themselves and barricade the house. Several of our friends and their families took refuge in our house. We numbered in all about thirty souls, as far as I can judge. Soon after this I saw several troopers riding on the river bank under our house. They fired without effect at some people who were on the roof of our house. I saw the mutineers cross the bridge from Meerut. I should say there were more cavalry than infantry. After some time had elapsed, a Mohammedan dyer of the town rushed into our compound, nearly frantic, with a tulwar drawn in his hand, and covered with blood. He was repeating the Kulman, or profession of faith, and saying that they were going to kill all the infidels. Mr. Nowlan shot him dead.

After this, Mrs. Aldwell with her three children, disguised as Mohammedans, left the house for that of the King's grandson, Mirza Abdoolah:—

We remained with him till eight o'clock in the evening, and then went to his mother-in-law. I left what property I had with me (about 200*rs.*) in his hands, as he said he would take care of it for me, as it would be safe with him. The next morning I sent for my property. I received answer that Mirza Abdoolah had nothing belonging to me. He added that I had better leave his family, or he would send and have me and my children killed as infidels.

She next took refuge in her tailor's house, but hearing that there were several Europeans in the palace, whom the King kept in confinement, but with the promise of their lives being safe, she determined the following day to go and join them:—

Accordingly in the evening (this was Wednesday, May 14th) my tailor and a trooper of the 3rd Cavalry, who owed him some obligation, escorted us thither. As soon as we arrived at the Lahore Gate we were stopped, searched, and made prisoners of. We were taken before Mirza Mogul. He ordered us into confinement with the rest of the prisoners. We were about fifty in one dark filthy room; there were no windows, and only one door. The Sepoys and crowd had free access there. They used to insult the Europeans. We were obliged to shut the door in self-defence, and then we had no aperture for light or air. The Khassbursars wished to kill us at once, but the Sepoys would not let them. On Thursday morning a Sepoy informed us that they meant to mine the place and blow us up. They used often to frighten us by such stories. On Friday a servant of the King's asked one of the ladies how the English would treat them if they regained Delhi. She replied, "As you have treated my husband and children." On Saturday morning, all except myself and children and

an old Mussulman, who was imprisoned with us, were taken out and murdered. I and my children were believed to be natives. Before I came into the palace, I had learned and taught my children to repeat the Mohammedan profession of faith. I had also had a petition written in Hindostanee, addressed to the King, styling myself a Cashmeree, and asking for his protection. This was taken from me by the guard at the Lahore Gate, and hence my disguise succeeded completely. The Mussulmans used to eat with us; and our food was given us separately from the Christians. The prisoners were taken out by the Khassbursars; they ordered the Christians out, and said to us, "You Mussulmans are to remain apart." Upon this other ladies and children began crying, saying they were going to be killed. They were, however, reassured by the men, who swore their most sacred oaths that the King merely wished to put them in a better residence. They were taken out, and a rope put round the whole of them. They were taken to the tank in the court, and murdered there. The Khassbursars alone took part in the murder. They boasted of it as a privilege. It is reckoned by Mussulmans that to kill an infidel is to insure themselves a place in Paradise. After the massacre two guns were fired in token of rejoicing.

As soon as the massacre was over Mrs. Aldwell and her children were liberated, but arrested immediately afterwards on a suspicion of being Christians in disguise; their capture was reported to Mirza Mogul, and they ran an imminent risk:—

Mirza Mogul ordered us to be executed. However, the 38th Sepoys would not allow this, and hid us in Captain Douglas's quarters. We escaped from this the day after the defeat at the Hindun river. We hid ourselves in the city, and passed as natives. After the defeat at the Hindun the Hindoos upbraided the Mussulmans with want of courage, and with having deceived them by false hopes. The Sepoys were all desponding and downhearted. The Hindoos said that if they thought their lives would be spared they would return to the British. They expressed doubts as to whether Government had really intended to interfere with their caste. The Mussulmans were most bitter against the infidel English. I heard Mohammedan women teaching their children to pray for the destruction of the English and to execute them. As soon as the troops arrived in the palace the Hindoos induced the King to give an order that no cows or bullocks were to be killed in the city. I believe this order was strictly observed. There was a disturbance expected during the Bokra Eed, when the Mussulmans usually kill an ox. They avoided the difficulty by omitting the ceremony. I made my escape from the city on the 9th of September, and remained in disguise till the British retook the place, when I returned.

Mr. Aldwell escaped to Meerut safely, and has rejoined his wife in Delhi.

On the 12th of February, Mukhoonlall, the ex-King's private secretary, was examined. His statement was to the effect that for at least two years before the outbreak the prisoner had been disaffected towards the British Government. This he ascribed partly to the discontinuance of the absurd pomp and ceremony to which the inmates of the palace had been accustomed, and partly to the disinclination, on the part of Government, to appoint whoever the prisoner pleased as heir-apparent to the throne. This latter circumstance is known to have caused great dissatisfaction and considerable disquiet in the palace. The arrival of some of the Royal family (relations of the prisoner) from Lucknow, about this time, is said to be closely connected with the prisoner's messengers to Persia; for which purpose the late Prime Minister, Maibhoob Ali, disbursed funds to a certain Abyssinian, named Seedee Kumber, who was entrusted with the mission. For some time previous to the outbreak at Delhi and Meerut, the disaffection of the native army had been the common subject of conversation in the prisoner's private apartments, and even outside those connected with the palace talked openly of the circumstance. (It is generally believed that the native officers who went from Delhi to Meerut, to form part of the court-martial upon the mutineers of the 3rd Cavalry, arranged the whole business of the outbreak, and the witness strengthened this belief by stating that the guards at the palace, changed weekly from the three regiments cantoned at Delhi, had become disciples of the prisoner.) On the arrival of the mutineers at the palace, they came under the windows of the prisoner's private apartments, and reported that all the Europeans at Meerut had been murdered, and if the prisoner would protect them, the Sepoys, and become their King, they would soon make an end of all the Europeans at Delhi. The prisoner is said to have asked if they would be faithful, and whether they were prepared to encounter the consequences; and on their reply in the affirmative, sweetmeats were distributed to the men, and presents of money, in addition, to the native officers. The prisoner's own armed retainers then went and slew Mr. Fraser and Captain Douglas, the troopers and Sepoys killing all Europeans, wherever they could be found in the city. On their return to the palace the prisoner was proclaimed King, a royal salute was fired, and the next day, the 12th of May, the silver throne, which had been laid by since 1843, was brought out and placed in the hall of special audience, the prisoner taking his seat upon it as the King of Delhi. With regard to the massacre of European prisoners, the witness said that when the mutineers became clamorous for the slaughter, Mirza Mogul and another villain went to obtain the consent of the prisoner. He was in his private apartments, and they were admitted to an audience, the mutineers remaining outside. After the lapse of about twenty minutes they returned, declaring with a loud voice that the prisoner had given his consent, and the slaughter accordingly commenced. (The prisoner at this stage of the proceedings, looking up at the court, and putting his forefinger into his mouth, made an Asiatic sign, which is interpreted as plucking his tongue out if he gave any such consent.)

On the next day Mukhoonlall's examination was

continued. The evidence elicited was not of great importance.

On the 23rd, Captain Martineau, who was instructor at the Umballa School of Musketry, was called into court. He stated that, while at Kurnaul, as commissariat officer, some of the faithful troopers of the 3rd Cavalry, who came with despatches from Meerut, told him that the Government had interfered with their rights and prejudices to such an extent that they had nothing but their religion left, and that too was in danger of being interfered with. In short, that there was a wide-spread disaffection in the native army.

Mrs. Fleming, wife of the late Bazaar Sergeant of Delhi, stated that about the middle of April last she was at the house of the Begum Zeenut Mahul, in company with her daughter, Mrs. Scully. That the prisoner's son, Jewan Bukht was present, and was talking to her daughter, the latter turned round and said, "Do you hear what this *Karamzadah* is saying?" And on her replying in the negative, her daughter told her that he said all the *Kafirs* (Europeans) would soon be murdered; she said, in that case his, Jewan Bukht's, head would first come off, and asked what he meant; he replied that the Persians were coming to kill all the Europeans; but that if she and her family came to him he would protect them. He said this laughingly and went away. The witness was cross-examined by the Judge-Advocate upon the above points; but she was positive that such was her daughter's statement. The prisoner appeared slightly affected when the above was translated to him by the interpreter, and muttered something unintelligible, gesticulating all the time he was speaking. The court adjourned.

A SEPOY ON THE MUTINY.

Among the documents received by the last mail from Calcutta, is one of much interest, headed, "A few words relative to the late mutiny of the Bengal army, and the rebellion in the Bengal Presidency, by Shaik Hedayut Ali, subadar and sirdar bahadur, Bengal Sikh Police Battalion." This battalion was commanded by Captain T. Rattray, who has translated this paper from the original Oordoo. The writer's statements may be summed up as follows:—The discontent is no new thing. The first manifestation known to him of a mutinous spirit, was when the Hindoos were ordered to Cabool. They went afterwards, but very unwillingly, there being a tradition that one of the Emperors of Delhi had once sent troops there and had made all Brahmins take off the "sacred thread" on reaching the Indus. In 1838 they went into Afghanistan, suffered much from cold; and as the cold interfered with the ablutions before eating prescribed by their religion, they said they were losing caste. In the winter their officers gave them sheepskin jackets with the wool inwards. They endured so much from the cold that they put them on, and thanked their officers; but they murmured among themselves that, by wearing the skins of dead animals they were losing caste. In 1842, the writer was at Ferozepore with his regiment, which had been under orders for Afghanistan, but had never gone. He visited nearly all the returned regiments, having friends in them; and he found great discontent, from the causes mentioned above. None of the Hindoos in Hindostan would eat with their comrades who went to Afghanistan, nor would they allow them to touch their cooking utensils; they looked upon them all as outcasts, and treated them accordingly. At the same time the Mohammedans murmured much at having had to fight against their co-religionists. The 64th Native Infantry, when on their way to Scinde, the 7th Light Cavalry, and some other regiments, showed a mutinous spirit. A few were hung or shot, some transported, and some expelled from the service. Some years after this the seizure of the Punjab took place. The regiments serving there had double batta. No time was fixed by Government for its termination; and when those regiments left, the force that relieved them did not receive it. They were consequently much dissatisfied; and the 66th mutinied at Umritsar, and were disbanded. The 22nd and 32nd Native Infantry also showed a mutinous spirit, but the affair was hushed up. On this Hedayut Ali remarks:—

The Government must be well aware that when a soldier has once or twice shown a disposition to mutiny he is useless as a soldier, one mutinous Sepoy infects his whole company, and gradually one man after another, either from fear or sympathy, joins the mutineers. It is very necessary when any Sepoy or Sepoys mutiny that the commanding officer of the regiment should report fully the whole circumstance to the Government; how otherwise can Government become aware of the fact, and make proper arrangements to prevent the mutinous feeling from spreading? Many commanding officers to my knowledge reported their regiments all right when they knew that there were discontent and bad feeling in the ranks.

The writer then proceeds to explain why the Sudars and others became discontented.

In 1849 or 1850 a large hospital was built at Saharanpore, and it was ordered to be used by all classes indiscriminately. This caused great dissatisfaction, and the order was withdrawn. A year or two after this, his regiment, the 8th Infantry, was cantoned at Shahjehanpore. He was in the habit of visiting the chief people of the city, and they complained that in the various prisons in the country Hindoos of all castes had to eat together, and thus when liberated they became outcasts. The writer goes on to say that some of the missionaries denounced the practices of the Mohammedans, which caused great alarm, the people believing that the Government would enforce what the missionaries said. He gives no facts, however, to substantiate

this latter assertion, which is directly contrary to most of the information received from India.

Hedayut Ali confirms the abundant testimony already given by many writers as to the disastrous effect of the seizure of Oude. He says:—

At the time of annexation it was the talk of the whole of Hindostan that the British Government had promised the ruler of Oude (I believe there was a treaty to the same effect) that the kingdom of Oude should never be taken by the English, because in former times the kings of Oude had rendered valuable assistance to the British Government. The people of Hindostan said, "The country of Oude belongs to the king, and, whether he has done well or ill as regards his own Government, he has not injured or broken faith with the English in any way; if the British Government dethrones a king who has ever been so faithful to them, what independent Nawab or Rajah is safe!" For the above-mentioned reasons every sirdar who had anything to lose began to fear and suspect the British Government; but they felt that they were helpless, having no army with which to resist, and so they remained quiet, waiting for a favourable opportunity to rise.

The writer was six days at Cawnpore while the king of Oude was there after the seizure. That was in March, 1856. He mixed much with the king's officers, and saw Nana Sahib's vakeel; he also found a general feeling of indignation among the Sepoys at Cawnpore and the inhabitants, and this spread to the army generally; and he believes they then determined to rise when there should be an opportunity. He adds:—

A few days after this I proceeded and joined my new corps at Lahore, and returned with it to Bengal. On the march down I heard that the Native Infantry regiments at Barrackpore were beginning to show symptoms of mutiny, so from time to time I learnt all I could of their proceedings, which I duly reported to the commanding officer of my regiment. I have no hesitation in asserting that the rebellion first commenced in Calcutta, when the King of Oude was either a prisoner or under surveillance.

The writer next gives a striking instance of the mischief done by utterly useless and gratuitous annoyance of the natives. After the seizure of the Punjab, from 100 to 200 Sikhs and Punjaabee Mohammedans were enlisted in each regiment of the line. They were specially promised by the officers that their hair and beards should never be interfered with. Yet when General Anson arrived, he ordered all their beards to be cut in a peculiar fashion, and though the officers told him of the promise to the men, he insisted that that promise should be broken. The writer adds:—

Many Punjab Sepoys, rather than have their beards touched, took their discharge and went to their homes. These men on the road bitterly complained how the commanding officers had broken faith with them, and said there was no dependence to be placed upon the English—they say one thing and do another.

In September, 1856, a general order was issued, to the effect that all recruits hereafter enlisted must swear that they would go wherever their services were required. This new regulation caused much discontent. Then the Minié rifle was introduced, and of it the writer says:—"It was of course given by the Government with a view to save the Sepoys' lives in action, but the natives of this country are such ignorant, bigoted fools, that they never will believe anything is intended for their good." When they began to be drilled in its use, the Brahmins informed the men that the cartridges were greased with cows' and pigs' fat, by biting which they would lose caste. This spread through the army, and there was a general commotion, the men being led to believe that they were to be coerced into a change of religion. In the case, however, of the mutinous 19th at Berhampore, the pretence was false, for no new cartridges had been served to them.

It was the writer's custom to inform his officers of what passed in his own regiment. He was at Patna when the mutiny occurred there, and his early information prevented loss of life. In reality, he says, the authorities were always very careful not to interfere with the religion of the natives. But he thinks it was a great error to show such a preference for high caste men. The system of promotion by seniority, he says, rendered the native officers careless and worthless. Formerly, he says, the English officers mixed much with the men. Of late years they have not done so, and thus have been ignorant of what was going on. The general spread of the mutinous spirit he attributes in some degree to the commanding officers themselves:—

Many commanding officers to my knowledge reported their regiments all right, when they knew that there were discontent and bad feeling in the ranks, and, to my belief, for the sake of the name of their respective regiments, concealed the real state of their regiments until at length the Sepoys took to murdering their officers.

After summing up these results, Hedayut Ali recommends in future a correction of these abuses, a native army of mixed caste, and declares his opinion of the men of Hindostan to be as follows:—

I beg to state that in my opinion the natives of Hindostan are only fitted for militia or police, for this simple reason—that they are averse to serve in any other country than their own, for the Government must be well aware that no regiment has ever gone on board ship without showing more or less discontent.

ARRIVAL OF OFFICERS, LADIES, AND CHILDREN FROM LUCKNOW.—The steam-ship *Indus*, with the heavy portion of the India and China mails, arrived on Saturday morning at Southampton. Several of the Indian refugees were on board, including the following, who were at Lucknow from the commencement of the siege till the final relief of the besieged by Sir Colin Campbell—viz.:—The widow and three children of Captain Radcliffe, of the Light

Cavalry; widow and child of Lieutenant Dashwood, of the 49th Native Infantry; widow and child of Mr. Cooper, of the East India Company's Civil Service; Captain Germon (13th Native Infantry) and lady; Captain Ruggles, of the 41st Native Infantry; Lieutenant and Mrs. Clark. The following, who have also arrived home by this steamer, were among those who went to the relief of Lucknow with General Havelock:—Captain Johnson, 12th Cavalry; Major North, 60th Rifles; Lieutenant Birch, 1st Light Cavalry. Lieutenant de la Fosse, of the 53rd Native Infantry, with the particulars of whose miraculous escape from the Cawnpore massacre the public are already familiar, was also a passenger by the *Indus*. None of the passengers required assistance from the relief committee, a deputation of which were early on board the *Indus* on her arrival, in prosecution of their benevolent enterprise.

Foreign and Colonial.

FRANCE.

Easter Sunday is a great holiday in France. In Paris the day was very fine, and the Champs Elysées and Bois de Boulogne were thronged with hundreds of carriages and thousands of gaily dressed pedestrians. The Emperor and Empress drove out in the Champs Elysées and Bois de Boulogne without any escort, and their carriage was frequently compelled to stop owing to the number of other vehicles. There were no cheers, but all heads were uncovered.

On Monday, the Emperor, accompanied by the Empress, inaugurated the Boulevard Sebastopol. The Emperor was on horseback, and rode in front of his escort. The Empress was in an open carriage. Their Majesties were loudly cheered. Everything went off in perfect tranquillity. The crowd was very great. The Emperor has also inspected a beautiful 9-pounder gun sent "from Queen Victoria to Napoleon III."

The *Nord* of Brussels states that military preparations are being urgently pressed on in all the great ports of France. Marseilles and Toulon are particularly active. The Toulon fleet, which at present consists of eleven ships of the line, is to be increased to fourteen.

The Emperor has had interviews with several "eminent financiers," to consult with them in what way the prevailing stagnation in trade can be made to give place to activity. It appears (says the correspondent of the *Daily News*) that instead of a surplus of forty, there is a deficit of one hundred million francs. There has been a "scene" between the Emperor and M. Magne. The latter says simply that he was ordered to make out a budget showing a surplus, and he did so accordingly, and that although he could group figures he cannot control realities.

It is said that several general officers who served under Marshal Pelissier in the Crimea, and who were intimate with the superior officers of the English army, are to accompany the new ambassador to London, with the view of being presented to the Queen. Among them are mentioned Generals MacMahon, de Salles, Trochu, Lebœuf, Mellinett, and others.

SWITZERLAND.

The dispute between the French and Swiss Governments respecting the recognition by the latter of the newly-appointed French Consuls has not yet terminated. At present the Swiss hold out. The latest report from Berne is that the French Government has declared that, if Switzerland should refuse to acknowledge the new Consuls, France would reserve to itself the right of withdrawing the exequatur from the Swiss Consuls at present residing in France.

AUSTRIA.

The *Cologne Gazette* contains an article and a letter from Vienna, which appear to betray some little apprehension respecting the tranquillity of the Lombard provinces. This letter from Vienna mentions a report that the Archduke had sent in his resignation to the Emperor on account of a demonstration made by the Milanese nobility, offensive to his dignity, and that the Austrian Government, which feels very uneasy about the state of the public mind in Italy, had sent off, without delay, three fresh regiments to reinforce its garrisons in the Peninsula.

PRUSSIA.

According to the Prussian Constitution, citizens are allowed to exercise political rights without regard to their religious belief. But of late years, by an illiberal interpretation of the constitution, the Jews have been excluded from a variety of civil and political functions. "In fact, Jews in Prussia are excluded from sitting as magistrates or holding administrative functions. Seats as deputies in the Chamber and municipal functions are alone open to the Jews, for this reason, that the Government does not make these appointments. On the other hand, the Jews are prohibited from attending as members the provincial and district assemblies, institutions which existed before 1848, and which, according to the Government, come under old existing laws, which enact that all members of such assemblies shall belong to some recognised Christian church. Two Jews, owners of large property giving titles, and, on the ground of not belonging to a Christian church, excluded from the assemblies of their own respective districts, had delegated to represent them Christian landowners, themselves mem-

bers of those assemblies. Such custom is not forbidden by law, but has hitherto been allowed. The present Government wishes to prohibit it. The petitioners ask the Chamber to be reinstated in their rights, according to the terms of the 12th Article of the Constitution, or at least to be allowed to be represented at the district assemblies by some other member."

The question led to a spirited debate in the Chamber of Deputies on the 27th March; but it ended in a "count-out."

RUSSIA.

The *Gazette of St. Petersburg* contains an article which maintains that, by the insurrections of the Christian populations and the absorbing action of Austria, the dismemberment of the Ottoman empire is imminent unless Europe shall intervene.

Recent accounts from St. Petersburg state that preparations on the most extensive scale are now being made for a fresh campaign against the Circassians. Never before, letters state, have such powerful means of attack been brought into action against these populations.

SPAIN.

The Spanish Government, following the example of France, has established a department of "Public Safety." There is to be a Director-General of public order and safety, having a special force at his command. It is to be "purely paternal and preventive." "Legal opposition" is to be respected, but confined within its natural circle.

TURKEY.

The Porte has rejected the demand made by the French Ambassador, M. Thouvenel, for authority for the cutting of the canal through the Isthmus of Suez.

The Turkish army in Herzegovina has made a very unlucky debut. It allowed itself to be surprised by the mountaineers, and the Turkish commander was wounded in the affray.

The Pasha of Broussa has announced that all the Greeks within his pashalic must leave it before two months have passed.

Omar Pasha had met with resistance at his entry into Bagdad. A fight took place in the streets, in which his adjutant was killed.

According to letters from Bosnia, in the *Post Gazette* of Frankfurt, the Mohammedan land-owners continue to subject the Rayahs to gross exactions, and to treat them most cruelly. Amongst other things, it is said that forty inhabitants of the village of Marince, in the district of Novljan, not being able to pay what was required, were stripped of their clothes, tied two by two to trees, had water poured over them until it froze, and were then left, covered with ice, during a whole night! The next morning three had died, and several others were in a dangerous state.

A letter from Cattaro, of the 17th, says that Prince Danilo has caused an order to be published in all the markets of his territory, forbidding the slightest act of hostility on Turkish territory, under very severe penalties. It also states that Montenegro will not commit any aggression on Turkey; but in case it is attacked it will repel force with force.

AMERICA.

Intelligence has been received from Boston to the 24th ult. The bill for the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution had passed the Senate. Senator Douglas made a telling speech against the measure of three hours' duration, in which, says the *New York Herald*, "he went over to the Republican party, bag and baggage." On the 23rd, after the adoption of sundry amendments, the final vote was taken, and resulted in the carrying of the measure, the figures being thirty-three to twenty-five. The Senate Chamber was crowded to excess by spectators, and there was both cheering and hissing on the announcement of the result. The measure now goes to the House of Representatives, where a determined resistance awaits it. A few days prior to the passing of the bill, in a remarkable speech on Kansas, Mr. Senator Crittenden boldly threw the whole weight of his name, his position, and his talents on the side of Douglas, Wise, Walker, and the Northern Republican Alliance.

Judge Calhoun, of Kansas, had declared his decision with regard to the returns of the election from the Delaware Crossing precinct. This decision in effect gives the control of the Legislature of Kansas under the Constitution to the Free State party. He regrets "to add that this decision will give the control of Kansas to the party which I view as the enemy of the peace and good order, the constitution, and the laws of the Union."

The bill providing for an increase in the army had been passed by the House of Representatives. It is very doubtful if the bill can pass the Senate; and it is believed that the Government will not avail themselves of the volunteer force, even should the Senate pass it.

The Senate had adopted a resolution directing inquiry as to what measures have been taken to punish the murderers of a party of 118 emigrants while on their journey across the plains to California. The offence is charged upon the Mormons, but they lay it to the Indians.

The New York State Senate had by a majority passed resolutions condemning the Kansas policy of the Administration. On the other hand, resolutions in favour of the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution had been passed by the Senate of Pennsylvania.

The cotton mills of Manchester, New Hampshire, had all recommenced working on full time, and the work at the mills in other places was also reviving. The *Philadelphia Ledger* says, immense amounts of freight are coming east over the principal railroad lines; the western rivers are in the best possible condition for steamboat navigation.

The Senate of Louisiana had indefinitely postponed the project adopted by the house for the importation of free Negroes from Africa. This of course is tantamount to an abandonment of the scheme.

We have later news from Utah. A mail from Fort Independence was three months in reaching the United States camp, and then half despoiled of its contents. A Mormon prisoner had escaped, and it was feared that there were traitors in the camp. An express is said to have reached Leavenworth, from the camp of Colonel Johnston, requesting that supplies of ammunition and more men be sent him immediately.

Late advices from Mexico indicate that Zuloaga was successfully resisting his enemies, and that his troops were moving on Vera Cruz.

AUSTRALIA.

Intelligence has been received from Melbourne to the 15th February. The House of Assembly had adopted the principle of representing minorities by twenty-five to twenty-three. The original scheme proposed was to allow a voter to vote for the majority of the members to be returned for his district. The plan carried was the "cumulative plan" in force at the Cape of Good Hope. According to this plan each elector has as many votes as there are members to be returned, which he may distribute as he pleases. He may heap all three on one head, or he may give two to one candidate and one to another; or he may give one to each. The house has voted 25,000*l.* for the relief of the sufferers by the Sepoy mutiny.

The elections for New South Wales had been favourable to the Cowper Ministry, and democratic changes in the constitution were looked for.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

The Barra Barra copper mines in South Australia now give employment to 1,013 miners, and support a population of nearly 5,000 persons.

A vessel just arrived at Swansea reports having passed twenty-nine large icebergs, some of them 150 to 500 feet high, with quantities of drift ice, in latitude 53 south, longitude 46 west, in the Atlantic.

The *California Christian Advocate* says:—"At the late session of the Southern (Methodist) Conference, at San Jose, a young man was received on trial in the Conference. It was subsequently ascertained that his views were adverse to slavery extension. The vote admitting him was reconsidered, and he was thrown overboard."

The Greek papers contain a paragraph which shows how they settle breaches of promise of marriage in King Otho's civilised realms. The jilted maiden took the law into her own hands, and having watched her opportunity, pounced upon her rival, and cut her head clean off. Both parties were shepherdesses, and this little pastoral drama took place at Oyparissia, a very few stadia from Athens.

The Government of Austria have tried to get rid of the Cardinal Archbishop of Gran, Primate of Hungary—the Archbishop of Vienna not being able to bear with equanimity the existence of a second Primate in Austria—by getting the Pope to "invite" the Cardinal to end his days at Rome; but the Chapter of Gran would not hear of their Archbishop even visiting Rome—by ecclesiastical law he must not quit Hungary.

Two little girls were brought a few days ago before the Police of Passau, in Bavaria, on the charge of having circulated false reports. Their conduct explained the statements made some time back at Augsburg and other towns of Bavaria to the effect that young girls had in numerous cases found their long plaited hair cut off. The accused children had, it was proved to the satisfaction of the court, cut off their hair themselves, and disposed of it to the dealers in the article, then complaining that they had been forcibly despoiled of it by unknown parties. The judge referred the girls, on account of their extreme youth, to the inspector of public instruction, to inflict a slight punishment on them.

ORSINI.

The following document was published on the 31st ult., in the official *Gazette* of Turin. Whence it was obtained is unknown, but it is conjectured to have been communicated by the French Government. It comprises the last letter of Orsini to Louis Napoleon, and the will of the Italian martyr:—

TO HIS MAJESTY NAPOLEON III., EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH.

Sire,—Your Imperial Majesty having permitted that my letter written to you on the 11th February should be produced for public comment, whilst it is a clear proof of your generosity, shows me also that the prayers which I have offered on behalf of my country find a response in your own heart; and to me, however near I be to death, it is certainly no small consolation to see how your Imperial Majesty is moved by genuine Italian feelings.

In a few hours I shall cease to be; and so, before drawing my last vital breath, I wish it to be known, and I declare it with the frankness and courage which up to this day I have never belied, that assassination, in whatever garb it may be disguised, does not enter amongst my principles, although by a fatal error of mind I have allowed myself to be led on to organise the attempt of the 14th of January. No, political assassina-

tion was not my system, and I combated it at the risk of my own life, both in my writings and by my public acts, when a governmental mission placed me in a situation to do so.

And my compatriots—far from putting faith in the system of assassination—let them reject it altogether and hold it aloof; and let them know, even by the voice of a dying patriot, that their redemption must be won by their own self-denial, by constant unity in their efforts and sacrifices, and by the exercise of true virtue—gifts which are now budding in the young and active portion of my fellow-countrymen, and gifts which alone will be able to make Italy free, independent, and worthy of that glory with which our ancestors have made her illustrious.

I die; but whilst I do so with calmness and dignity, I wish that my memory may not be left stained with any crime.

As for the victims of the 14th January, I offer my own blood as an atonement, and I beg the Italians, when some day they are made independent, to give a worthy compensation to all those who have suffered any injury from it.

Let your Imperial Majesty permit me, in the best place, to beg you to spare the life, not of myself, but of the two accomplices who were condemned to death with me.

I am, with the profoundest respect for your Imperial Majesty,

(Signed)

FELICE ORSINI.

Prison of La Roquette, March 11.

Prison of La Roquette, or Depot des Condamnes, Paris, March 10, 1858.

Near the end of my days, I write down with my own hand the following arrangements, which I wish to be exactly carried out, and to have the effect of an act of my own free and independent will:—

1. I will that M. Enrico Cernuschi, of Milan, Italy, residing at Paris, should withdraw my money, which was seized from me at the moment of my arrest, and which is deposited with M. the Procureur-General of the Seine, first deducting from them the costs of the trial which belong to me.

2. I will that the remainder of the money, after deducting the above costs, should be disposed of by him as follows:—

a. He will buy a gold watch and gold chain to be given as a *souvenir* to M. Jules Favre, the advocate who defended me. The whole to be of the value of 800 francs at least. On the watch he will have the following words engraved:—"Felice Orsini to M. Jules Favre, *souvenir*."

b. I will that my corpse be placed in an ordinary wooden coffin and sent to London, England, because it is my wish to be buried in the cemetery where the remains of the Italian patriot Ugo Foscolo are to be found, and to be laid by his side. M. Cernuschi will defray the necessary expenses with the money above referred to.

c. After all these expenses are paid I will that the remainder of the money be sent to my uncle, Orsini, or to my brother, Leonida Orsini, both residing together at Imola, Roman States, Italy, who must dispose of it only for the benefit of my two little girls, Ernestina and Ida Orsini, residing at Nice, Sardinian States, Italy.

3. I authorise J. D. P. Hodge, of Glastonbury, near Bath, Somersetshire, in England, to take home with him my eldest daughter, Ernestina Orsini, born at Maritime Nice, Sardinian States, Italy, on the 6th of April, 1852, and residing in the same town.

4. I authorise Mr. Peter Stuart, of Liverpool, England, to take home with him my second daughter, Ida Orsini, born at Maritime Nice, on the 12th of March, 1853, and residing in the same town.

5. I recommend, with all my heart, to my intimate friends, J. D. P. Hodge, of Glastonbury, and Peter Stuart, of Liverpool, my two little girls above named, that the education which they shall receive may be entirely conformable to the principles of honesty, of true virtue, wisdom, and the true love of their country.

6. I will that all my property in clothing, books, &c., remaining with M. de Lassalle, Director of La Roquette, be sent to Miss Eliza Cheney, of London, residing in London, England, No. 2, Grafton-street, Apsley-road, Kentish New Town, N.W., London. Miss Eliza Cheney will dispose of them according to her own free and independent will, as well as of the other articles already left to her before my arrest and during my imprisonment. All that I have done for her is but a very humble and very small token of remembrance of the extreme kindness and devotedness which she has shown me on all occasions. I recommend to my friends in England this honest and virtuous lady.

7. I will, in the last place, that M. Enrico Cernuschi, above-named, should be the executor of the arrangements herein announced, at Paris; and that with regard to those which are to be executed in England, he should have the co-operation of M. Vincenzo Caldesi, of Faenza, Roman States, Italy, and residing in London.

The whole written with my own hand.

FELICE ORSINI.

A letter from Turin says:—"The sacrifice which the unfortunate Orsini has made of himself for the redemption of his country has raised in his favour amongst the youth of Italy, and the Republican party in general, an intense excitement. A handsome monument will be raised to his memory; a medal will also be struck in his honour, and his two children will be fully provided for. It was reported at Turin that the Empress of the French had offered to take them under her especial protection, but that the uncle of Orsini, who enjoys both wealth and position in the Roman States, had treated the proposal with indignation."

* With the co-operation of M. de Lassalle, director of La Roquette, if his duties allow it.—FELICE ORSINI.

† In addition to the articles existing.—FELICE ORSINI.

[These two references approved.]

Mr. Bohn, the publisher, is bringing out "Fosteriana: thoughts, reflections, and criticisms of the late John Foster."

MINISTERS AT THE MANSION HOUSE.

On Monday evening, pursuant to annual custom, the Lord Mayor entertained her Majesty's Ministers and a brilliant circle of the nobility and gentry, including the leading members of the Corporation. Covers were laid for 280. Amongst the company were the Duke of Cambridge, the Marquis of Salisbury, the Earl and Countess of Hardwicke, the Duke and Duchess of Northumberland, the Earl and Countess of Derby and Lady Emma Stanley, the Lord Chancellor, Lady Chelmsford, and Miss Thesiger; the Earl of Donoughmore, Lord Stanley, M.P., Lord John Manners, M.P., the Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mrs. Disraeli, Sir John Easthope, Bart., and Lady Easthope, Mr. Mowbray, M.P., the Judge-Advocate-General, Sir Fitzroy Kelly, M.P. Lord Derby arrived early, accompanied by the Countess of Derby and Lady Emma Stanley and Lord Stanley, and was closely followed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. There were no demonstrations either in the drawing-room or the Egyptian Hall on the appearance of these distinguished personages.

The Duke of CAMBRIDGE, in responding to the toast of the "Army and Navy," said, he believed it would be quite impossible for a country like England to calculate the period when her army might be neglected, and therefore he hoped that in that great city, and throughout the country, the necessity would be felt and submitted to of keeping the army in as great a state of efficiency as it exhibited at the present moment. ("Hear, hear," and cheers.)

The LORD MAYOR in proposing "Her Majesty's Ministers," praised Lord Derby for undertaking to form a Government at a moment's notice. There might be political differences in the City of London, but for his part he had always wished, and now felt proud to be Lord Mayor of London, when he had the opportunity of entertaining the Earl of Derby as her Majesty's Prime Minister. (Hear, hear.) He had prayed for it, and he was thankful that his prayer had been heard, for he believed most truly and sincerely that the Conservatives would yet save this country. (A laugh.)

The Earl of DERBY, in responding to the toast, said:—

I believe it is inherent in the British character to give to every man who may for the time being be charged with conducting the affairs of the country a respectful consideration and attention in any public meeting of his fellow-countrymen, and this from no unworthy motive, no deference for temporal authority or station, but from the more generous and honourable feeling that with those who are connected with the public service, however political differences may occur, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred the same business comes before all; and that all men so situated, whether Whigs, Tories, or Radicals, must make the same sacrifices of domestic comfort and private happiness, and sometimes even of life itself—(Hear, hear)—must incur the same misrepresentation and obloquy from political opponents, and sometimes the dissatisfaction of disappointed friends. (Loud cries of "Hear, hear.") For all these sacrifices the emoluments of office would be a poor return were its labours not lightened by the approbation and confidence of our fellow-countrymen. (Hear, hear.)

After an eloquent tribute to the East India Company, now "on its political death-bed," he referred to the India Bill before Parliament; a measure laid before the country during the recess, in order to bring to bear upon it the light of public investigation and inquiry.

We do not deprecate, we court discussion—we hope for advice both in Parliament and in the country—in order to render the change as safe and as beneficial as we earnestly hope it may be. There is but one thing we deprecate, not for the sake of the Government of the day, but for the sake of great and mighty interest here and in India—the only thing we deprecate is, that these mighty interests may not be made the sport of political parties, or the battle-field of rival politicians. (Hear, hear.) My lord, we shall approach this great question in no presumptuous, in no controversial spirit; and for the sake of the country, and for the sake of India, we trust that by those who object to, as well as those who approve of, our measure, we may be met in a spirit, not of political controversy, but of fair and candid discussion—the common object of all being to render the measure now before the country as just and efficient as possible. (Hear, hear.)

After alluding to the state of affairs in India, and Corporation reform, he said, in conclusion, that their countrymen would give them credit for a wish to perform their duty, and to endeavour to earn the sympathy, support, and goodwill of all classes of their fellow-subjects. (Cheers.)

The next toast was, "The House of Lords," for which the LORD CHANCELLOR briefly returned thanks; after which, the Duke of CAMBRIDGE gave the "Lord Mayor."

His LORDSHIP having briefly acknowledged the compliment, proposed "the House of Commons," coupling with it the name of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. He undertook for the City of London that whatever taxes might be thought necessary for the service of the country would be cheerfully submitted to by himself and fellow-citizens.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER in responding said that with regard to the difficult position which he had the honour to occupy at that moment he must thank his lordship for the very encouraging manner in which, on the part of the citizens of London, his lordship had promised to come forward and supply any deficiencies that might be found in the exchequer. (Laughter.) It was certainly true that that exchequer was not in a very blooming state; but after the declaration which had just been made by the chief of the wealthiest city in the world, he would enter into the rather difficult task of preparing his budget with much more confidence than he should

have done if he had not had the honour of dining at the Mansion House that day, and receiving such a handsome offer on the part of the city of London. (Continued laughter.) He had no doubt that this willingness to pay new taxes would have a most favourable effect on the public securities in the morning. (A laugh.)

"The Bar," "The City Magistrates," and "The Lady Mayoress," were subsequently given and duly responded to, shortly after which the company retired to the drawing-room.

THE CAGLIARI CASE.—STRANGE DIPLOMATIC BLUNDER.

A very curious diplomatic correspondence has been published by the Government on this subject, the gist of which may be given in few words. It commences with a brief letter from the Earl of Malmesbury to Sir James Hudson, our Minister at the Court of Turin, dated March 13, which is to the following effect:—

I have to instruct you to send immediately a copy of your letter to M. Cavour, of the 5th of January, respecting the *Cagliari*. We only know of its existence from the Minister of Sardinia here, who gave us a copy three days ago. You will state at the same time on what authority you say in it that "her Majesty's Government are disposed to object to the Neapolitan proceedings in regard to the pursuit and capture of the vessel."

From the subsequent letters it appears that the words in question were inserted in the note sent by Lord Clarendon's instructions to Count Cavour, instead of "I have been instructed to ask your Excellency whether the Sardinian Government mean to object," &c., by Mr. Erskine, the Secretary of the Turin Mission, who accounts for the material variation by the "difficulty of literally transcribing a paper of your own composition." It appears that the draft note at the Turin Embassy is correct. It is only in the note sent to Count Cavour that the alteration occurs. Sir James Hudson says, that having examined the draft he signed the real note without examination, thinking it an exact copy. Lord Malmesbury declares the explanation to be "unsatisfactory," and Mr. Erskine's conduct to be "quite inexcusable."

In a despatch dated March 24th, the Marquis D'Azeglio, the Sardinian Minister in London, has the following remarks arising out of this strange blunder:—

The undersigned does not consider himself in any way authorised to make the slightest remark upon the importance of a misunderstanding of this sort, of which he received the first intimation from his Excellency in his interview the day before yesterday. This importance can only be equalled by that which an assertion so positive, coming from her Britannic Majesty's representative, must have had in the councils of the Government of the King. The opinions of the English Government have too much weight with the Cabinet of Turin not to have exercised an important influence upon the determinations taken at that time.

But, on the other hand, the undersigned is persuaded that he faithfully represents the sentiments of his Government in affirming that, in a question of this importance, facts ought to be taken into consideration rather than documents; and in expressing once more the hope that, in consequence of the documents which have thrown a new light upon the capture of the *Cagliari*, and in consequence of the legal arguments which clearly prove, in the view of the Cabinet of Turin, the right to question the Neapolitan jurisdiction either to decide upon the capture or to try the crew, that the inadvertency or mistake may become a truth, and that the two Cabinets, relying upon the same principles of international law, may act in concert to demand that which is their due.

At all events, if abandoned to its own resources, the King's Government has fully decided to follow up this affair with the prudence and moderation which have characterised its acts hitherto, but also with the energy and firmness which the feeling of right and the national dignity inspire.

In connexion with this subject, the *Daily News* correspondent at Turin says:—"Count Cavour, when sending his ultimatum to Naples, at the same time caused the Marquis d'Azeglio to present to Lord Malmesbury a note in which the Sardinian Government asked for the co-operation of the British Government in what may be called their common business of the capture of the *Cagliari* and the judicial incarceration of the crew. This note asked for the co-operation of England with the more faith in its being afforded, since in a communication three months ago made by Sir James Hudson to Count Cavour, the British Minister had not hesitated to acknowledge the illegality of the capture of the *Cagliari*. Now, in reply to the note recently presented by the Marquis d'Azeglio, Lord Malmesbury wishes to have it understood that Sir James Hudson had wrongly interpreted the instructions and declarations received from his (Lord Malmesbury's) predecessor. This communication, which was certainly a most unexpected one, has excited in the Cabinet of Turin no small astonishment."

THE NEW INDIA BILL.

The new Government Bill has been printed. The preamble recites the expediency of the territories known as "India" being governed by and in the name of the Queen, and the first clause summarily transfers the empire of India from the Company to her Majesty, in whose name it will henceforth be governed. A Principal Secretary of State will exercise the powers and duties now vested in the Company or the Board of Control, and henceforth any four of the Principal Secretaries of State *pro tem.* and any four of the Under-Secretaries of State, may

sit and vote in the House of Commons, but not more than four of each simultaneously. The salaries of a fifth Secretary of State and an Under-Secretary of State, if appointed, will be paid out of the revenue of India. A "Council of India" is to be established, to consist of eighteen members, and to be styled as aforesaid. Thirteen members of this Council of India (whose names are left in blank) will be members of the Council from the commencement of the Act; they are to be designated "First member," "Second member," "Third member," and so on. Every vacancy in the offices of the first nine members will be filled up by the Queen from persons specially qualified as having spent ten years in the civil service of India, or five years at least in the Queen's Indian army, or ten years in the Bombay, Bengal, and Madras armies. Every vacancy in the offices of the 10th, 11th, 12th, and 13th members of Council will be elected from among persons who have served ten years in India, or resided there for fifteen years, by the following constituencies—viz., proprietors of 1,000*l.* India Stock and upwards, proprietors of capital in railway and public works companies in India of 2,000*l.* and upwards, and by persons who have been ten years at least in India as officers in the Indian army and navy (both Queen's and Company's services), or as civil servants of the Company or the Queen. The last five members of the Council are to be chosen by the Parliamentary electors of London, Manchester, Liverpool, Glasgow, and Belfast. The qualification of these members is, engagement in trade with India for five years, or in the manufacture of goods for export to India, or residence in India for ten years. It will be inferred that the first nine members of the Council will be at once directly appointed by the Queen, acting under her official advisers. The members of Council will vacate their seats periodically, so that the whole Council will be cleared out in six years from the date of their first appointment. A ballot will decide the names of the outgoing members. Any member of Council may be removed, like a superior judge, on address of both Houses of Parliament to the Queen, and suspended by the Council itself, the Queen assenting. Such suspension will be final and fatal unless Parliament address the Queen for its reversal. Members of Council may not sit in the House of Commons, but they will receive salaries of 1,000*l.* The duties of the Council are defined in a series of clauses. The Secretary of State will be its President; he will divide the body into committees, and regulate the disposal of its business. The Vice-President (a member of Council named by the President) and two other members (also named by him) will form a "secret committee." All appointments are to be made by, or subject to the approval of, the Queen; and all appointments now made will still be made out in India, subject to arrangements to be made by the Secretary of State. The real and personal property of the Company is vested in her Majesty. The dividends of the Company and existing future debts, &c., are charged on the revenues of India. The Queen is empowered to send three commissioners to India to examine the finances and accounts of the several Governments of that empire, and especially into the collection of the revenues. The existing conditions of service in the forces of India are to remain, but arrangements may be hereafter made respecting future candidates for the two services. Servants of the Company will be deemed her Majesty's servants. The old Board of Control is abolished. Certain rights of the Company (expenses in respect of stock and dividend, and the dividend and security fund) are saved by clauses 68 and 69. The bill awaits its second reading.

A RAILWAY DISASTER.

An accident of an alarming character occurred on the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway, to the 6.30 p.m. train from Manchester, on Thursday evening. The train, which consisted of seven carriages, with a break van in front and behind, arrived at and left Penistone within a minute of its usual time. Only one of the carriages was of the first-class. From an investigation made since, it is clear that the accident arose from the breaking of the tire of one of the hind wheels of this carriage, which was filled with passengers from Sheffield. Amongst the number were Mr. W. Unwin, solicitor; Mr. John Chambers, solicitor; Mr. Thomas Smith, solicitor; Mr. J. A. Eadon, auctioneer; Alderman Carr, Alderman W. Fawcett, and Mr. J. Willis Dixon, of the firm of Dixon and Sons; Mr. Whall, and others. When the train had reached about two miles beyond Penistone, and was at its full speed, the passengers were thrown into a state of alarm by the fearful jolting of the carriages. The first-class carriage had lost its hind wheels, which, having become twisted under the second-class carriage behind, threw it off the rail, but not till its fore wheels were also detached from the body. The coupling chain between the two carriages at this moment broke. The second-class carriage, with the break van behind, crossed the space between the two sets of rails, and both were then suddenly brought to a stand by being upset upon the opposite rails. The passengers, eight in number, were thrown one upon another, and several received severe contusions. Mr. Roberts, of Ecclesfield, file manufacturer, was seriously injured by being thrown with his abdomen upon the handle of his neighbour's umbrella. Mr. Hemmings, the station-master at Wortley, who was in the break van with Boyal, the guard, was also injured. The engine and rest of the carriages continued their course. The first-class carriage was dragged at the tail of the others, minus its hind wheels, for a distance of about half-a-mile,

the passengers in that and the adjoining carriages shouting and screaming, and one of them, Mr. Smith, solicitor, using a dog-whistle, in the hope of making themselves heard by the engine driver. The train at length was brought to a stand at the entrance to the Outhwaite tunnel. One of the passengers, Mr. Eadon, in his fear of being carried into the tunnel, jumped out of the train whilst it was in motion, and being thrown to the ground, was rather seriously bruised and cut on the head and one leg. The driver of the engine (Sedgwick) it appears, had not heard the alarm made by the passengers, though one of those foremost in shouting to him (Mr. Councillor Harvey) possesses a stentorian power of voice. He states that he was first aware of something being wrong in the train by the coupling chain between the first van and tender snapping asunder. The line at this point is on a decline. He saw, therefore, that if he had checked his engine, it would have been run into by the train of carriages behind, and the collision would inevitably have resulted in the death of some of the passengers. He, therefore, with great discretion, kept his engine ahead, until the momentum of the carriages having become exhausted by the drag of the broken one at the tail, they were brought to a stand. Some of the passengers then ran back in search for Mr. Eadon, and assisted him to the train. It was not then known how far the other carriage and van had been dropped behind. The engine-driver, therefore, instead of searching for them, released himself of the broken first-class carriage, and hastened forward with the other portion of the train, to give warning at the Wortley station of the line being obstructed. The train then came forward to Sheffield, which place it reached about half an hour after its proper time. The guard left with the detached part of the train had, in the meantime, run back to the Penistone station, and telegraphed to Sheffield for assistance. The line was soon cleared of the two broken carriages and van, and some displaced rails restored. The passengers who had been left behind made their way to the Penistone station, and were brought forward to Sheffield by the next train, which arrived at half-past eleven o'clock. Many of the passengers in various parts of the train received severe bruises, but none any serious injury. Dr. Harrison, the medical officer of the company, called next day upon such as had been reported injured. Mr. Hargreaves, the traffic manager, and other officials of the company, were on the spot by daylight the next morning, and instituted a rigid examination into its cause. Portions of the tire of one of the hind wheels of the first-class carriage were found at distances of 15 and 100 yards, on the Penistone side of the place where the second-class carriage and van were upset. Some of the passengers are of opinion that something was wrong with the first-class carriage when it left the Manchester station. The oscillation was so great that the passengers could scarcely keep their seats. So different was it from the ordinary travelling, that it excited alarm. It happened that in the front compartment with Mr. Chambers, Mr. Unwin, and a lady, there was Mr. Wainwright, a gentleman employed in the office of the secretary of the company. Mr. Unwin drew his attention to the very unusual oscillation, and when the train stopped at Fairfield station, Mr. Wainwright spoke to the station-master on the subject, asking him to examine the carriage. The station-master, after looking at the number of the carriage, remarked, "Oh, it's the notorious carriage, but you are all right." Mr. Wainwright left the train at the Hyde station, and escaped from the accident. — *Sheffield Independent*.

THE REVENUE.

The official return for the quarter ending the 31st of March, exhibits a decrease, as compared with the corresponding quarter of last year, of 2,508,830l.—a sum less by above a million than the amount of property-tax remitted. The details may be thus stated:—

	DECREASE.
Property-tax	£3,551,882
Post-office	72,000
Miscellaneous	80,209
	£3,704,091
	INCREASE.
Customs	£644,752
Excise	353,000
Stamps	146,496
Taxes	48,013
Crown Lands	3,000
	1,195,261

Net decrease £2,508,830

On the year, up to last Wednesday, inclusive, the deficiency amounts to 4,452,550l. In this case, also, the property-tax must be taken into account. The sum remitted is within a mere fraction equal to the decrease stated above. The total revenue during the year was 67,881,512l.—an amount which exceeds by just two millions the estimated receipts on which the ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer formed his last Budget.

In the Congregational Chapel, Brooklyn, United States, of which the Rev. H. W. Beecher is the minister, there are 298 pews, which are let annually, one gallery being free. At the end of each year occupation ceases, and the choice of pews is determined by premiums above the fixed amount; whoever will give the most for any pew secures it for a year. At the beginning of the present year the fixed value of pews was 12,000 dollars, which was raised by premiums to 16,250 dollars. All were left.

Court, Official, and Personal News.

The Prince of Wales was confirmed on Thursday, in the private chapel at Windsor. The Bishop of Oxford read the service, and the Archbishop of Canterbury performed the ceremony. Her Majesty afterwards received the congratulations of a large number of the nobility. According to custom, the Queen, Prince, and Royal family promenaded on the grand parterre, Windsor, on Sunday afternoon. Shortly after the arrival, at 4 o'clock, of the bands of the Royal Horse Guards and Scots Fusilier Guards, the Royal party came on the East Terrace by the private entrance to the Clarence Tower, when the bands played the National Anthem. The Queen and Princesses wore white bonnets and green silk dresses, and the Prince of Wales wore for the first time in public the Windsor uniform. The terrace was unusually crowded by a fashionable company, and, notwithstanding the piercing cold easterly wind to which this portion of the terrace is exposed, her Majesty, with the Prince Consort and Royal party, remained here upwards of half-an-hour. A laughable incident occurred during the Royal promenade in consequence of an eccentric old lady waving her bonnet to the Queen, and running up the steps, with the intention, as she said, of shaking hands with her Majesty; the ardent loyalty of the old dame was, however, immediately checked by one of the police, who politely escorted her off the terrace.

Her Majesty has received a present of 80 (?) Arabian horses from the Sultan.

The Court will leave Windsor Castle on Monday next for Buckingham Palace.

The Earl of Derby has arrived at the family mansion in St. James's-square, from Richmond, where the noble earl has been staying for a few days past.

Mr. Gibbs, tutor to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, is appointed a C.B., third class, civil service.

The Duke of Malakoff, who has taken a mansion in Belgrave-square, is expected to arrive in town about the 12th of the present month.

We have reason to believe that Mr. Disraeli will bring in his Budget on Friday, the 16th inst. — *Times*.

The Diplomatic changes announced last week were on Friday night gazetted, with an appendix. Mr. Frederick Doveton Orme, Secretary of Legation at Copenhagen, becomes Chargé d'Affaires and Consul-General of Bolivia; the Honourable Julian Fane, Secretary at St. Petersburg, is to be Secretary at Vienna; Mr. William Lowther, late Secretary at Naples, is to be Secretary at St. Petersburg; Mr. Augustus Berkeley Paget, Secretary at Lisbon, is moved to Berlin; Mr. Edward Herries, Secretary at Berne, succeeds Mr. Paget; Mr. Joseph Hume Burnley, first paid Attaché at St. Petersburg, becomes Secretary of Legation at Berne; Mr. William Campbell Manley, paid Attaché at Athens, becomes Secretary at Copenhagen.

The Queen has appointed Mr. Edward Stanley and Mr. James Paget to be Surgeons Extraordinary to her Majesty.

The infant daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Argyll was baptized on Saturday last by the Rev. Dr. Cumming, of the Scotch National Church, Crown-court, Covent-garden.

Dr. Travers Twiss, Vicar-General, has delivered his opinion upon the seizure of the *Capitani*, which, "under the circumstances stated in the log of the seizers, was not justifiable by the law of nations; which," adds Dr. Twiss, "is the only law by which the cruisers of a sovereign power can be entitled to seize or detain on the high seas a merchant ship sailing under the protection of the flag of another sovereign."

The friends of the Ballot intend giving, at Freemasons' Tavern, on Wednesday, the 14th inst., a soirée to William Nicholson, Esq., late First Minister of Victoria, in Australia, where he introduced voting by ballot, and thus became the founder of that system in the British dominions. The Hon. F. H. Berkeley, M.P., has promised to preside; and Lord Goderich, Sir Arthur Hallam Elton, Bart., Sir De Lacy Evans, General Thompson, and other well-known friends of the ballot, are expected to be present.

The Queen has accepted a work of art presented to her Majesty by Lady Chantrey,—a picture from the pencil of Sir Edwin Landseer, representing a terrier of the Pepper and Mustard breed, given by Sir Walter Scott to Sir Francis Chantrey, and in the background Chantrey's studio, containing an unfinished bust of Scott, the "Chantrey woodcocks," and other memorials.

Lord John Russell, immediately after the holidays, will resume the occupation of his residence in Clarendon-place, just vacated by Lord Panmure.

A despatch has been received at the Foreign-office from the French Government, stating that the competent authorities will be authorised, for the future as heretofore, to furnish to British subjects resident in France, passports to travel in the interior of the territories; and also in cases of urgent necessity to grant passports to British subjects to return to England.

Postscript.

Wednesday, April 7, 1858.

Yesterday the Queen held a Privy Council at Windsor. Mr. Mowbray, Judge-Advocate-General, and the Earl of Donoughmore, by command of the Queen, were sworn of her Majesty's most honourable Privy Council, and took their places at the board. The Education Committee was re-appointed. Mr.

C. Greville was the Clerk of the Council in waiting. The Earl of Derby and the Marquis of Salisbury had audiences of the Queen. Prince George of Saxony, the French Ambassador (Count de Persigny), the Earl of Delawarr, and the Earl of Malmesbury, arrived on a visit.

The Prince of Wales will shortly occupy the White Lodge, the Ranger's Lodge, Richmond-park. It is said that the Queen and the Prince Consort purpose, during the residence of the Court at Buckingham Palace, to occasionally pass Saturday and Sunday nights in privacy at the Lodge.

Yesterday a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when William Edward Frere, Esq., was appointed a Provisional Member of Council at Bombay.

At the Court of Proprietors of the Bank of England yesterday, Mr. Sheffield Neave was formally re-elected Governor, and Mr. Bonamy Dobree Deputy-Governor, for the year ensuing.

The Property and Income-tax Association are continuing their agitation for a more equitable adjustment of the tax upon trades and professions. The position of the law is this:—The Act of 1853 has now come into operation; the income-tax is thereby reduced to 6d. in the pound, and will expire altogether in April, 1860, unless renewed in the interval. The question of immediate interest is, what course will Mr. Disraeli adopt to cover the estimated deficiency for the financial year 1858-9?

The Easter vestries were held yesterday. At St. Barnabas and St. Paul, the Hon. and Rev. R. Liddell, M.A., presiding, Mr. Westerton was again elected churchwarden, he having consented to withdraw his resignation. A letter was read from Lord John Russell, stating that, had he been able to be present, he should have asked leave to move a vote of thanks to Mr. Westerton for the able performance of his duties of churchwarden at the close of his fifth year. "I think he is entitled to a public acknowledgment for the faithfulness with which he has sustained the Protestant character of our Church."—St. Margaret, New Fish-street, Mr. Keeling, of Hebrew faith, was re-elected senior churchwarden for the fourth year, in conjunction with Mr. Robert Wilcoxon, and Messrs. Hill and Draper as overseers. The rector, who presided at the vestry, expressed his gratification at the re-election of Mr. Keeling, who had performed his duties most advantageously to all parties concerned.

At the Assize Court, Gloucester, yesterday, there was an immense crush of people to hear the trial of the Rev. Samuel Smith and his wife for the murderous attack upon Mr. Leach, the Croydon contractor, near the Yate station on the Midland Railway, on the 3rd of February last. The indictment charged the prisoners with maliciously cutting and wounding John Leach at Westerleigh, with intent to kill and murder him. There was a second count, laying the intent to disfigure; and a third charging the intent to do grievous bodily harm. Both prisoners pleaded not guilty, the male prisoner in a firm voice, and the female in a subdued and less audible tone. There was also an indictment charging them with assaulting and robbing Mr. Leach of a bundle, containing a shirt, neckerchief, and collar. According to Mr. Smith, the motive for the crime was that Leach had committed adultery with his wife. The jury found both prisoners guilty of intent to do grievous bodily harm. His lordship deferred passing sentence. As to Mrs. Smith, the point of coercion by her husband was reserved.

The London and North-Western Railway Company have withdrawn the cheap fares to and from Peterborough, and offered to restore, unconditionally, the rates and fares at all other points where the existing competition prevails, to those in operation prior to the present contest, or to such other scale and for whatever period as the deputations shall consider reasonable.

The Liverpool parishioners, at the annual Easter vestry, yesterday (Tuesday), again affirmed the principle of a voluntary Church-rate for the purposes of church repairs.

We are enabled to state that the French Government has abandoned its claim upon the Sardinian Government for the extradition of Mr. Hodge, and that he will be set at liberty immediately. — *Times*.

The Budget, it appears, is expected to be introduced on Friday, the 16th, and an impression has gained ground that a loan will be announced to pay off the 2,000,000l. of Exchequer-bills falling due, and provide for the expected deficiency of 4,000,000l. between the anticipated revenue and expenditure of the year ending the 31st of March, 1859. Some persons anticipate that instead of a loan an augmentation of the income-tax in its present form will be attempted, but, apart from the fact that Mr. Disraeli is pledged against any such measure, the public feeling on the subject is so strong that there can hardly be a doubt it would prove fatal to any Ministry. — *Times City Article*.

MARK-LANE—THIS DAY.

A very limited supply of English wheat was on offer here, to-day, consisting of and by land carriage. For most kinds we had a steady, but by no means active, demand, at fully Monday's currency. There was a full average supply of foreign wheat on offer. Importers, generally, were somewhat firmer in their demands, but the business doing was very limited, at unaltered quotations. Barley moved off freely, at very full prices, and malt was in somewhat improved request. Oats were in short supply, and steadily required, at extreme quotations. Both beans and peas moved off steadily, at very full prices. The flour trade was firm, at extreme rates.

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The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 7, 1858.

SUMMARY.

THE annual dinner to her Majesty's Ministers at the Mansion House afforded the Lord Mayor an opportunity of making an unseemly display of his strong partisan feelings; the Duke of Cambridge, urging his favourite view, that army reform does not imply extravagant expenditure; the Earl of Derby of dwelling upon the labour and sacrifices required from the Prime Minister whose duties he says "are precisely the same whether he be Whig or Tory or Radical," and the Chancellor of the Exchequer of cutting jokes about an increase of taxation. But there were two topics of especial interest touched upon at the civic banquet—the India Bill and the Budget. Lord Derby's remarks on the measure for reforming the Home Government of our Eastern Empire amounted to this—that if not acceptable, it was open to amendment. The Bill is clearly not acceptable in its present shape, as the almost unanimous condemnation by the Fourth Estate of its cumbrous provisions for constituting the Indian Council bear witness. Out of doors there are signs of an increasing conviction that the new Minister for India would do better without a Council at all, but there is small chance that this view will find acceptance with the official class, who fear direct responsibility, or with the House of Commons who have no desire to cut off from the Government so great an addition of patronage. Lord Derby is very accommodating in the matter. As he threw upon Parliament the responsibility of legislating at all for India during the present session, so he throws down his Bill on the table of the House of Commons, and asks them to amend it as they please. In other words the India Bill is not to be a Cabinet question.

Prior to the Indian discussion, however, the Chancellor of the Exchequer will produce his financial statement which is to be made on Friday, the 16th inst. According to the quarterly revenue returns, Mr. Disraeli will have to provide for a deficiency of 4,000,000*l.*, though the aggregate receipts for the year ending March 31st were not less than 67,881,512*l.* His choice seems to lie between a temporary loan or an augmentation of the income-tax, which by the expiration of the Act has fallen to 5*d.* in the pound. Increased taxation, at a time when the trade of the country is still suffering from depression, will certainly not be popular, especially as there is a general belief that our national expenditure is conducted on a most extravagant scale. There is one course open to Mr. Disraeli which would strengthen the Government of which he is a member, and satisfy public expectation. The whole of the estimates for the ensuing year might be referred to a Select Committee, with a view to careful revision and reduction. It is not very unreasonable to conclude that an income of 68,000,000*l.* ought to be amply sufficient to meet the requirements of the public service, and that the 4,000,000*l.* deficiency might be saved if Ministers applied themselves zealously to the work of retrenchment.

The maxim that "prevention is better than cure," has found a striking illustration in the town of Hull. At the opening of the Easter Sessions for that locality on Saturday, Mr. Warren, M.P., the Recorder, in dwelling upon the importance of cutting off the sources of crime, stated that the juvenile

male prisoners, who at the beginning of 1856 were 29, and 26 in the following June, are now reduced to six. This great and gratifying reduction in the number of juvenile criminals was traced to various causes, viz., "The removal of offenders to the reformatory schools, who, if left at liberty, would have undoubtedly induced other lads to follow in their footsteps; likewise the fear, and consequent improved attention of indolent and needy parents, who are unwilling to contribute to the maintenance of their children at reformatories; also the dread of the hitherto fearless culprits of being removed from their companions, or of being whipped, if convicted of felony—causes which, though unintentional, are instrumental in effecting the desired object of these salutary measures." Mr. Warren lays especial stress on the enforcement of parental responsibility as one of the main reasons of the decrease of juvenile crime, and states, moreover, that the authorities at head-quarters are resolved to carry out, and are carrying out with vigour, this valuable enactment of our recent legislation. We rejoice to hear of the popularity of this sound maxim of reformatory discipline which has been in danger of being overlooked, in the mania for specious theories in dealing with young criminals. Mr. Warren holds out the prospect of legislative measures from the present Government for the better regulation of beer-shops and for putting down what he describes as "moral charnel-houses." But experience warrants but small faith in such legislative remedies. The success of the reformatory system at Hull owes its success to its action upon the parents of youthful culprits. We see no reason why the same salutary change should not be proceeding elsewhere. To social reformers we would commend the earnest language of the Recorder of Hull:—"Persevere if you wish to see its walls begin to quiver, and finally fall down. An army that is not recruited must soon disappear; and you are really stopping recruiting for the devil's army."

The foreign policy of this country is not patent to the eye of common sense. Else, one could understand how, now that the *Cagliari* tragedy is almost played out—Watt being "decidedly insane," and Park reduced to illness—Parliament is graciously treated to a perusal of a most voluminous correspondence on this sad business. In face of the serious demands of the Sardinian Government, and with the prospect that their proceedings will turn out to be illegal from the beginning, the Neapolitan Government have let go their English victims. But the interests of honour and justice alike demand that they shall not be allowed thus to escape with impunity. The injury inflicted on Watt and Park is unfortunately irreparable, but Lord Malmesbury will do no more than his strict duty in exacting from the spiteful King of Naples ample apology and compensation for his illegal proceedings, and in supporting with all the weight of the moral influence of this country the equitable demands of the Turin Government. "If (as the *Times* remarks) Sardinia can prove that the *Cagliari* was unlawfully seized, the Neapolitan Government will become unexpectedly accountable for all that it has done under its assumed licence, nor can it make appeal to considerations which it chose deliberately to discard."

Orsini's second letter to the Emperor Napoleon, and his last will and testament, are affecting evidence of the writer's ardent patriotism. The martyr in the cause of Italian independence expresses sincere regret for the crime for which he suffered. Political assassination was not his system, though he says—"By a fatal error of mind I have allowed myself to be led on to organise the attempt of the 14th of January." His countrymen, who abhor the crime, will not fail, we trust, to listen to the impressive voice of "a dying patriot" who tells them "that their redemption must be won by their own self-denial, by constant unity in their efforts and sacrifices, and by the exercise of true virtue." The letter, which appears in the official Piedmontese Gazette, could only have been received from the French Government, and it can scarcely be doubted that the publication of a document so calculated to kindle the aspirations of Italian independence will give great umbrage to Austria.

In addition to the information in another column of the progress of the religious revival in America, a letter from Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe on the subject has been published. That distinguished lady wisely refrains from pronouncing an opinion as to the genuineness of the movement, but expresses a hope that it may become "the great reformation of 1858." If it do not bring repentance and the putting away of national sins, such as slavery and concivance at slavery, it will be "false and spurious." So far as Congress is concerned, the Kansas question, with which that of slavery extension is bound up, has entered upon

another stage. The Lecompton Constitution has passed the Senate, but the adhesion of the Southern Know-nothings, Mr. Crittenden and Mr. Bell, to the Douglas opposition, render its passage in the House of Representatives very doubtful.

THE RIVAL BILLS.

ACCORDING to rumour the "outs" are divided in opinion as to whether the "ins" should be assailed and beaten on the ground of their India Bill. Lord Palmerston, it is said, is anxious to force his successors into a contest—but several of his supporters, less desirous of once more elevating the noble lord to a dictatorship than he is of resuming his power, dissent from his policy. The construction of a government for a hundred and fifty millions of people ought to be regarded as too serious a matter to be played with as a shuttlecock between political factions—but there is reason to apprehend that it is not so viewed by either side. The "National party," we trust, identified with neither, implicitly trusting neither, will lend no assistance to the one or to the other, in making the Indian question subservient to sectional interests at home—and being just now what our French neighbours would call "masters of the situation," will use their advantage, it is to be hoped, in obtaining for our Eastern empire the best form of administration which the wisdom of Parliament can devise.

The main object of both the Bills now before the country (that of Lord Palmerston and that of Lord Derby) is the same—the extinction of the East India Company, as the sovereign authority in India, and the assumption of that authority by the Crown. The machinery by which it is proposed to regulate the exercise of sovereign power is also constructed on the same principle in both Bills—a Secretary of State for India, assisted by a Council. The main difference between the rival measures relates to the number of members of which the Council is to consist, and the mode in which they are to be appointed. These, no doubt, are important features of both schemes, and upon these points great caution ought to be exercised—but the difference, we think, is not one to be decided upon, modified, or compromised by a second reading of either measure. Our contemporary, the *Daily News*, has pointed out what appears to us the best plan of solving the difficulty. Let both Bills be read a second time on the same night, and after a single debate—let both be passed through committee *pro forma*, for the purpose of allowing the promoters of each to introduce into each the amendments which further consideration has induced them to regard as desirable, and let the Bills thus retouched by their respective authors be printed—then refer both measures to a Committee of the whole House for recommittal, and produce one complete measure of the best materials contained in both. We do not say that the result would be worthy of the country's confidence, but, at least, party antagonism would, to a considerable extent, be eliminated by the process.

Neither plan, we firmly believe, will produce any perceptible improvement in the government of India—because neither, we are afraid, will change the tone of the actual rulers in that peninsula. So long as we have a most extravagantly paid covenanted civil service in that country, so long we shall have a European caste dominating over all others—exclusive, arrogant, selfish—more concerned to extract revenue out of the people, than to ameliorate their condition—jealous of the smallest change which can affect their own position—impatient of all criticism—and obstructive of all policy but their own. And so long as the Governor-General, and the Governors of Presidencies are virtually under the control of a Council of "Old Indians," so long will the covenanted civilians possess a leverage to force them into an acceptance of their will. This class, in fact, have been the secret spring of our misrule from the beginning. To these we may trace annexations, fiscal oppressions, dread of European settlers, hostility to rapid internal communications, hatred of a free press. No doubt they can show several honest and able administrators—but, as a class, they constitute a wretched oligarchy, beneath whose tyranny India, with exhaustless resources, is pauperised. What we want to see is the power of this country so lodged as to be able to break up this class, and make them servants instead of masters—and, if lodged in a Council, whether of eight or eighteen, consisting of a majority of "Old Indians," our expectation is that the old game will continue to be played.

Who, then, it will be asked, is to dispense the immense patronage of India? Is it all to be thrown into the hands of a Minister of the Crown? What is this patronage? we ask in reply. It consists in the selection of the raw materials of which the actual administration in India is ultimately fashioned. It sends out the young men who are to be initiated into the "ser-

vices," and whose career is thenceforth independent of home influence. Now, why is it necessary, in either service, that these young men should obtain their initiation by nomination? Why should not the door to the military, as to the civil career, be first opened by proved superiority? Is it not possible to frame a course of examination which shall be a real test of degrees of fitness in the competitors, to whichever of the services they are inclined to devote themselves? Is it not possible so to arrange the mode of examination as to secure general impartiality? Is it not possible to regulate promotion by rules which shall exclude illegitimate home influences, to the full as much as they are excluded at present? Is there no way by which initiation into employment under Government in India can be effected, but by a Council or a Court? If our rulers were honest in this matter, the bugbear of patronage which is shouted in our ears for the purpose of forcing us to assent to some sort of "double government," and thus relieving Indian mal-administration of all responsibility, would very soon cease to frighten us into folly.

They who imagine that a Council operates as an effectual check upon a Minister, know but little of the mode in which the machinery of public offices invariably works. A Board of any sort is but the entourage of a secretary whose continuous knowledge of all its business very soon gives him the mastery—so that, in the end, it always comes to this, that the real policy is shaped by a man with a mask—a man without a name—a man, consequently, who is practically responsible to nobody but himself. The government of India, under a Secretary of State, assisted by a Council, will either be a government by the sole will of the Secretary of State, in which case the Council will only be a screen—or, by the prevailing will of the Council, in which case *their* Secretary, and not *the* Secretary of State, will be the virtual ruler. But, in either case, the Council are mere surplage, serving only to divert public attention from the true centre of responsibility. We have no faith in Boards or Councils, considered as checks upon despotic power. If we must delegate all but unlimited power, as we must in the government of India, let us vest it in *one man* and hold him responsible. By vesting it in several, we do but destroy the responsibility, without getting rid of the despotism.

The main check upon a Secretary of State for India should be sought for, not in his official co-partners, but in a clear statutory definition of his powers. Surely, there are certain great principles of administration which it is possible to reduce to writing, and to constitute legal limits within which alone the power of the Sovereign should be exercised, even in India. We should tie up the Secretary's hands wherever experience shows that they ought to be, and may safely be, tied, not by a Council, but by *law*. We see no insuperable difficulty in this, and we might thereby greatly narrow the sphere of his despotism, whilst, at the same time, we should increase his responsibility. In short, Parliament ought to frame an Act which shall be to any Secretary of State for India, a standing code of "instructions," within which only his authority should be legal. To frame such an Act would perhaps be troublesome, especially to off-hand Ministers, and hence it is that it better suits their humour, and accords with the slovenly habits of the times, to shirk the labour, to devolve the responsibility upon a so-called Council, and to take credit on this account for their modesty and moderation. We may rely upon it that India can never be well governed in this indolent spirit. And, after all, the House of Commons is the really guilty party in this business.

PARLIAMENTARY ORATORY.

WITHIN the last week, the *Times* has given to the public two articles on the subject of Parliamentary eloquence, and very sensible articles they are. The object of them is to enforce upon "the gentlemen of England" a reasonable amount of attention to the art of public speaking. If we take up the subject, it is not with any view to repeat what has been so well said already, but to express two or three thoughts which often occurred to us when our opportunities of observation were more frequent than they are now.

No one who passes a night in the House of Commons can fail of being struck with the apparent absence from it of all oratorical culture. Some few exceptions may, indeed, be noted, but they are extremely few. Accordingly, the usual effect upon the "gallery," so far, at least, as the speaking is concerned, is inexpressibly dreary. How is this? Much, no doubt, may be ascribed to want of early discipline and practice—but something also is due to other causes.

Perhaps, it is as well that the House of Commons is not overdone with fluent or brilliant orators. The *cacoëthes loquendi* is already tiresome enough—but what would it be if every

member were conscious of a power to speak impressively? Why, half a dozen debates would take up a whole session. Nor do we find that, on the whole, the most practised speakers are the most telling. The lawyers in the House are generally glib of tongue, but not one in twenty of them is ever listened to with interest. The causes of failure which struck us as most operative were of a kind which cannot be easily remedied—certainly, not by early culture. We will set some of them down as likely to be suggestive.

In the first place, we may remark that external circumstances in the House of Commons are all unfavourable to rising speakers. The building itself is so miserably constructed that it requires a specially sonorous voice, or great exertion of the lungs, to fill every corner of it. They who speak but seldom have to watch with long eagerness to catch the Speaker's eye, and, except during the dinner hour, when the benches are empty, nine times out of ten will start to their feet in vain. The very suddenness of a successful attempt after repeated failures has a tendency to upset a man's presence of mind. He begins where he had not intended. He loses the thread which connected his previous thoughts. He boggles and stammers and grows more and more confused—and he sits down with the comfortable conviction that, owing to an abrupt commencement, he has said many things which he did not intend to say, and has left unsaid most of the things which he rose for the express purpose of saying.

In the second place, fluency is at a discount in the House of Commons—*oratory, as oratory*, is not much esteemed. Can this be wondered at? For six months in every year, five days in every week, six hours, on an average, in every day, speaking is going on within those walls. Who can expect the faculty of public speaking to be highly valued by an audience thus over-dosed? The graces of oratory would soon pall upon them, as music would under similar circumstances. Accordingly, style is almost the last thing attended to—and a natural manner, even if awkward, is more relished than the most polished art. He is the most successful speaker in the House of Commons who drives most directly to his point, and there stops. The business of the orator there is not to divert, nor to gratify, nor to persuade, nor to convince—but effectively and neatly to furnish reasons which will best justify votes already determined upon, or to brush away objections which appeared to place those votes in a doubtful light. Now, it is unusually difficult to be eloquent under such conditions—and as to sonorous sentences, and well-balanced periods, they tell for nothing.

The dreary character of House of Commons oratory, however, is perhaps chiefly due to the practice of so many members rising to speak when they have nothing pertinent to say, and repeating over and over again matters which have already been said, and perhaps, said well. The reporters' work, is after all, more than any other cause, answerable for the bulk of wearisome oratory in the House of Commons. Members rise, not because they have something fresh in their thoughts to contribute to the discussion, nor because they think they can put what has already been contributed by others in a more striking light, but because their constituents like to see the name of their representative frequently in the Parliamentary reports, and because the most haggling utterances are turned by the reporters into a smooth and polished something. This is the secret of so much miserable speaking. If men could but see every morning a *verbatim* report, a daguerreotype impression, of what they delivered over night, with all its excrescences, redundancies, tautologies, violations of syntax and taste, confusions of metaphor, and unfinished sentences, they would be much more chary than they are of the public time, and much more careful when duty compelled them to occupy it.

"O wad some pow'r the giftie gie us
To see ourselves as others see us,"

there would be far less stuttering, sputtering, smattering, hemming and hawing, stammering and stumbling, hammering and mumbling in the House of Commons than may be now witnessed every night.

Successful oratory in the House of Commons is essentially the same as successful oratory everywhere else. Earnestness and directness of purpose soon cleave their way through the thickest indifference. Clever debating is one thing—powerful oratory is another. Mr. Disraeli and Mr. Bernal Osborne afford good examples of the first—Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Bright furnish the most illustrious specimens of the last. The reason why there is not more eloquence in the House, is because there is comparatively so little fullness of conviction, so little depth of feeling, so little earnestness of purpose. Cicero, we think, tells us that a great orator must be a good man. There is a sense in which this is true—and, certainly, our observation of the House of

Commons verifies the adage. When public virtue becomes more common, oratory will take a loftier flight—but not till then. Our most conscientious statesmen are not the most popularly esteemed, nor do our best orators win most confidence. In these days, dexterous charlatanism wins the prize, and men who have impudence without force, and tact without principle, are those who most dazzle the public eye. In this respect, however, the House of Commons is above the people—the representatives better than the represented.

THE TWO EMPERORS IN 1858.

WHEN the two great potentates of continental Europe met last year at Stuttgart to exchange the greeting of reconciliation at the close of a great war, neither sagacity nor credulity could have ventured to predict the relative position they now occupy. That Napoleon III., who took up arms in the cause of European independence and civilisation, should have since devoted all his energies and resources to restrict the liberties of his subjects and bring back the days of Bourbon vassalage, seemed as improbable as that Alexander II., whose traditions were all in favour of foreign aggrandisement, should loyally betake himself to the work of internal improvement.

Since that Imperial interview, France has, to all outward appearance, steadily retrograded in her position as a civilised nation. The promise of political and social progress has been entirely belied. Such phrases as "the empire it is peace," and "material development," are now little more than a tradition; and it is Louis Napoleon that gives effect to the policy that has from time immemorial been associated with the Czars of Russia. In attempting to realise the selfish Napoleonic idea, "I am the State," the Emperor of the French has crushed even the semblance of free discussion, put his ban upon freedom of worship, proscribed alike Republicans, Legitimists, and Orleanists, established a system of espionage of the most ramified nature, handed over the Executive to military chiefs and police officers, and attempted to invade the free action of every neighbouring State. French Imperialism has come to be but another name for organised absolutism, a more thorough centralisation of political power in the hands of one man, the discouragement of mental independence, and the most lavish courtly expenditure. Perhaps even in the history of Russia, the principle of autocracy has never been carried to a greater extreme, or a more naked and repulsive selfishness set up as the guiding principle of the chief of the State. Yet is Louis Napoleon, according to Mr. Disraeli, not only a powerful sovereign but a great statesman!

But the Emperor of Russia has as much baffled speculation in the one direction as the Emperor of the French in the other. He has set himself conscientiously to the real work of statesmanship. First, he has discouraged the traditional policy of aggression on neighbouring States. Next, he has so greatly reduced his armaments as to provoke the scarcely concealed discontent of that great vested interest, the military class. But the crowning test of his patriotism and disinterestedness is the scheme for the emancipation of the serfs. In attempting to realise a change from which his predecessors have shrunk in dismay, the Emperor Alexander appears to have well weighed the perils of the task. He acts with mingled caution and decision. Having first decreed the freedom of the serfs on the extensive Imperial estates, he invites the nobility and landowners of the nobility to follow in his steps. In many provinces they have promptly come forward to second his plans; in others they secretly oppose them. But the current of opinion in the higher as well as the lower regions of Russian society is in favour of the abolition of serfdom.

The great reform proposed by the Czar will, if carried out, prove to be the most extensive social revolution which Europe has lately witnessed. It involves the surrender of vested property rights of three centuries standing, and the freedom of 25,000,000 of human beings. It is not the first time that Russian Emperors and statesmen have seriously contemplated a reform so necessary to the internal safety and civilisation of the empire. But they have been discouraged by the difficulties in their path. The present Czar has resumed the great work with a resolution that augurs success. Indeed he is too far committed to make it safe to retreat. Looking at the measures taken to facilitate the change—such as the granting of leave of absence to all officers and civil functionaries who may be proprietors of estates to enable them to carry the emancipation of their serfs into effect, the formation of committees in various districts, and the establishment of a journal in St. Petersburg for the express purpose of promoting the scheme—there is strong reason for believing that serfdom

ill have existed to exist during the lifetime of Alexander III.

The agitation of the question has necessitated an amount of free discussion hitherto unknown in the East of Europe. Some time since we recorded the proceedings of a banquet at Moscow, when compulsory labour was openly condemned, and the right of man to freedom vindicated by Russians, wearing the Czar's uniform. Similar language has been used in other parts of the empire. A short time since, General Mouravief, the military governor of Nijni-Novgorod, in addressing the committee of landowners in that province, gave expression to the following elevated sentiments:—

Gentlemen, imbue yourselves with the spirit of your mission. He who holds in his hand the hearts of kings, has called you to accomplish a mighty work, to give freedom to those who do not possess it. And if such be your mission, think on the greatness of the part that Providence has assigned you here below. Be not unworthy of it; do not prefer your own material interests to the welfare of these millions of human beings whom their lot has made dependent upon you. Moral interests take precedence of material ones, and you ought to prove it by your acts. I said moral interests: yes, gentlemen, the solution of the question now occupying us will assuredly raise us to a higher degree of moral civilization; it will enhance the lustre and exalt the moral dignity of the class called to fulfil this work with a self-denial based on the consciousness of human rights.

Amongst the people whose material existence we have to secure, there is many an individual who, content with his present position, desires no other. Glory and honour to the owners of such individuals! But their happiness is merely fortuitous. Now, gentlemen, you are called to substitute certainty for chance, and to remove from the administration which relates to an entire class of persons, everything of an arbitrary character. But success will not be obtained in this so long as we continue to see in man a mere productive power similar to that of animals in general; we shall only obtain success by reawakening, or rather by restoring, the human dignity which had been stifled, and by invoking the assistance of free labour. It will be only then that an intelligent and equitable appeal, unaccompanied by any arbitrary requirement, will reawaken the living strength of the nation, and will infuse life into all that now appears to us to be dead.

Let us talk no more of Russian barbarism when such language is used by one of the favourites of the Imperial Court, and printed and published for the benefit of the landowners! It is certainly a remarkable sign of the times that, while Russian nobles are allowed to discourse on the blessings of freedom, the rights of labour, and the superiority of moral to material interests, the lights of Western civilisation—the Guizots, the Thiers and the Montalemberts, can only give covert expression to the thoughts that burn within them by shrouding them in historical essays. While in France subjects are only the tools of authority, in Russia authority is instructing them in the rights of manhood.

Spirit of the Press.

The Ellenborough-DIsraeli India Bill has met with such general condemnation that it may be considered as already defunct. We publish an abstract of its actual provisions elsewhere, from which it will be seen that the Council will be a mere appendage to the new Indian Minister. The probable working of the scheme is thus described by the *Spectator*:—

Under the provision of the measure, nothing more definite in the way of powers or privileges is given to the Council than "the conduct of business transacted in the United Kingdom in relation to the government of India;" while it very explicitly assigns to the Secretary of State all the "powers now exercised by the Company or the Board of Control." The Secretary is to wield the "powers;" the Council is to "transact business." This is a sly bit of humour, that forms a fit companion piece to the puff collateral of the suffrage for the great towns. The duties of the Council are purely consultative; and all the world knows that consultative councils are perfectly inoperative bodies, unless their consultative action is obligatory upon them, in a written form, intended to be submitted from time to time, together with the decision taken on them, to an independent revising authority. The bill makes no such provision. The Council is not as a matter of course to be consulted. It is to transact business for India certainly. But the Secretary may send despatches, which is a mild form of saying "take legislative decisions," *proprio motu*, subject only to the duty of hanging them up (except in cases of urgency when he may despatch summarily) in the Council-room, for seven days previous to their departure. The check upon the despatches is a power given to six members of the Council to call a meeting. But this does not much signify. For it is carefully provided that, when the Secretary differs from the Council, the Secretary's decision shall be final; which is certainly not an encouragement to Councilors to call a meeting, in a case where they differ beforehand. Should six Councilors, however, be guilty of the extremely ungentlemanlike conduct of putting their twelve colleagues to the trouble of attending a meeting, which can be of no possible use, the Secretary's inevitable adherence to his opinion may, in the last, be visited with the terrible calamity, that a dissenting member of Council may require his opinion and reasons for dissent to be entered on the minutes: that is to say, he may, as Lord Ellenborough told the man, "protest and go about his business."

When we add that the Council is to meet only on the summons of the Secretary of State, or on the requisition generally of six of its members; that all the patronage of the Court of Directors is expressly conferred upon the Crown, subject only to a right of recommendation of

individuals by resolution in meetings of the Council, we shall have abundantly shown that Lord Derby's India Bill is a mere mockery of legislation.

The *Examiner* comes to identically the same conclusion as the *Spectator*, that the best thing to do with the bill is to omit every word of it following the transfer of the Indian territories to the Crown, and the appointment of a Secretary of State for India. Our witty contemporary, who finds an ample fund of ridicule in the details of the measure, seems disposed to come to the conclusion we expressed last week, viz., that it would be far better to have an Indian Minister without a Council at all—

This unanimity for a time about the necessity of a Council reminds us of a similar agreement in the *Arabian Nights*, where, upon the suggestion of an old woman, all the world are of opinion that Aladdin's palace of precious stones will be incomplete without the egg of a gigantic bird stuck up in the centre, and accordingly, they all go wild for a roc's egg, no one thinking of asking the reason why. But this opinion respecting a Council is giving way very rapidly. It is clear that Lord Ellenborough himself does not think a Council indispensable, for he is actually governing India now, according to his own statement, quite independently of the Council existing, namely, the Court of Directors, which he does not vouchsafe to consult; and the Council which he proposes to establish is to be convoked or not, according to his will and pleasure. As it is to be the ghost of the defunct Court of Directors, it is, according to ghostly etiquette, not to speak until it is spoken to.

The absurdities of the proposed scheme have provoked the question whether a Council is indispensable. It is observed that the Colonial Secretary gets on without a Council, though he has to do with the affairs of forty-two colonies scattered over the whole globe, many of them in a chronic crisis. A Minister of State will always have the command of any assistance and advice he requires, and the probability is that he will do better with counsel of his own procuring, than with counsel thrust upon him, and with which he may not have reason to be satisfied.

The *Press* cannot help admitting that the Ministerial plan has lost ground, assumes that the point of controversy is the composition of the Council, and coolly suggests, "If the plan submitted by Mr. Disraeli is not thought quite satisfactory, let the most sagacious minds in Parliament see if they can suggest anything better." But the *Press* has an original scheme of its own. Here it is:—

That the Crown should nominate nine members, and that the other nine should be elected. Only, instead of the apportionment given in the bill as it now stands, the whole nine, without any proviso, might be left to the free choice of all who possessed any kind of stock in East Indian undertakings, whether the Company's stock, or railway or other stock of a kindred kind. If we look forward to the great work now before us in the improvement of India, we may safely calculate that, before the year 1865 arrives, the East India proprietors of all classes would exceed 10,000 in number.

The scheme of Middle Class Examinations, in connexion with the Universities, originally suggested by the Rev. F. Temple, lately elected Head Master of Rugby, is now fairly launched. Oxford and Cambridge have voluntarily undertaken the somewhat onerous task of conducting them. The *Daily News* thus reports progress in the matter—pointing out the difference between the schemes of the two Universities:—

According to the Oxford scheme, those who passed above the age of eighteen with credit were to be entitled to write A.A. (Associate in Arts) after their names. It was judiciously thought that persons would not be willing to submit to be examined unless they were to get some reasonable advantage. Money or money's worth was out of the question. A laurel wreath was all the victor could hope for. The distinction of being allowed to connect themselves publicly with the University was thought the slightest and the fittest reward which could be conferred upon those who had passed the ordeal. Some discussion took place as to the mode in which this connexion should be marked, but after a short time the degree of A.A., as suggested by Mr. Temple, was adopted by the University of Oxford. The matter was not so easily arranged at Cambridge. Though a committee of eminent and sensible men were willing to follow the example of the sister University, and reported in favour of the Oxford scheme as a whole, the A.A. part of it was vehemently opposed at Cambridge. Learned men were found who detected in these two capital letters serious evils. Doctors of Divinity anticipated a decrease in the revenues of the college tutors; because, as they said, the public would confound A.A. with M.A., and therefore parents, instead of sending their sons to the Universities, would send them before the middle class examiners. Men once sizzars, but now fellows of colleges, became alarmed lest the A.A.s might be confounded with the M.A.s—a result which would grievously impair that exclusive dignity which at present surrounds the genuine Master of Arts. Excited by these alarming consequences, some Cambridge writers even ventured to predict that every butcher would substitute A.A. in gilt letters over his shop for purveyor to her Majesty; and gravely asserted that clever rogues and ticket-of-leave men would use this University certificate for the purpose of imposing upon ignorant persons with more certain success. Marvellous to relate, these miserable arguments prevailed. It was determined that the successful candidates of the Cambridge Examiners should obtain only certificates. Their names are to be printed in classes. They may couple with their signature what addition they please, to inform the public that they have obtained a certificate, but they must not use the sacred letters A.A. Puerile as this discussion seems, it has not been without its results. Whilst Cambridge has been debating Oxford has been acting. In fact the Oxford men have already occupied the ground. They sent down delegates to various towns

in order to ascertain how the public mind was disposed on the subject. These gentlemen were everywhere eagerly welcomed. The middle classes of England saw the advantages which the Oxford scheme would confer. Men of all ranks, of all parties, and of all creeds combined. Committees were formed and local secretaries were appointed. Indeed, so admirably did the plan progress that even Dr. Humphreys, of Cheltenham, who, in these very columns, originally opposed it, was appointed secretary at his own request. The whole country is in the hands of the Oxford people. Examinations will be held in London, Bath, Bedford, Birmingham, Cheltenham, Exeter, Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester, Southampton, as well as in Oxford itself—and that at the express desire of these towns themselves. The first will take place on the 1st of June next, and we have reason to believe that the names already sent in amount to some hundreds in London alone. The large number of applicants is no doubt in some degree due to the fact that the first Cambridge examination will not be held until six months later; but even if both examinations had taken place at the same time, it is questionable whether the University which conferred the more public qualification would not have collected more candidates within its examination rooms. At present the scheme promises to be successful: indeed, there is some danger lest the superior advantages held out by Oxford may overtask the examiners of that University.

But the education question presents itself in a less agreeable form when we contemplate the action of the Committee of Council, who have now virtually become the conductors of a great system of national instruction, though they only appear to be its promoters, helpers, and superintendents. In a timely article, the *Patriot* states the following important facts, which are well worthy the attention of the friends of Voluntaryism, whether in or out of Parliament:—

The report of the committee for 1856-7 enables us to show how this influence has been used, and how the money has been expended. The average attendance of children at the schools under inspection was 571,339; the total number reported in the returns being 561,290. Towards the education of these children, of whom 24,300 were in infant schools, no less a sum than 423,633*l.* was given out of the public purse. We have, therefore, been paying between fourteen and fifteen shillings a year for each child educated under the Government plan. It is true that more than 74,000*l.* of this sum was spent on the buildings, in erecting, enlarging, improving, and furnishing; but this must be looked upon as an item of annual expenditure, and really forms part of the educational outlay.

Now, let the friends of Voluntaryism see who get the great portion of this enormous sum. The Church of England of course came in for the lion's share, 268,230*l.* The Scottish Presbyterian Church received 52,084*l.*; and the Scottish Episcopalians, 3,308*l.* The Wesleyans got 22,789*l.*; and the Romanists of Great Britain, 19,185*l.* The British and Foreign School Society, including all Dissenting schools who have partaken of the public money for educational purposes, received only 39,474*l.* It is well known that all the ecclesiastical systems of Churchism instruct the children under their charge in their own Shibboleth, and endeavour to bring them up as adherents of their own peculiar polity; and in many cases this is their avowed object in having primary schools. We object to every one of these ecclesiastical systems of government, as opposed to the principles of the New Testament; for every one of them, Episcopal, Presbyterian, Wesleyan, and Romanist, infringes, more or less, upon the liberties of Christ's people, and defrauds them of their just rights in the election of pastors or government of the Church. Yet we are now obliged to contribute towards the support of these schools, and to pay for training up children in religious systems of which we conscientiously disapprove. And it is a large sum; for, besides expenses of management, not less than 351,892*l.* were granted to them in direct payments out of the national purse. This amount, it was understood, would be considerably increased for the present year. Indeed, it must go on at an increasing ratio; for, if no more schools were built, yet the sums which will become due as pensions, stipends to pupil-teachers, capitation grants, &c., will necessarily become larger. If no other schools were added to the list of receivers, the present rate of expenditure would involve us in an Education-tax of half-a-million of money. But it has been already hinted in the House of Commons that something may also be done for schools in Ireland which do not belong to the "national system" pursued in that country; and our estimate of half-a-million does not include anything spent upon Ireland, where the bulk of the money granted is given to Romanists.

Attention is also called to the fact that many Dissenters have now to pay for schools to which they cannot send their own children, even if they were inclined to avail themselves of them for merely secular purposes, because most of the conductors of "national" schools require the children to go to the Established Church on Sunday, and to learn catechisms that are not evangelical.

Thus, out of 4,351 schools (not infants) in connexion with the English Establishment, the catechism is taught in 2,918. It is a rule with the Wesleyans that their own catechism shall be taught in their schools. Of Romanist schools we need say nothing. So that the children of conscientious Dissenters are virtually excluded from three-fourths of the schools to which their parents contribute. On the other hand, out of 6,440 schools of all denominations in Great Britain (excluding infants) the Holy Scriptures are only reported to be taught in 3,583; and, therefore, to a considerable extent, the Committee of the Privy Council are aiding to establish a secular system of education, though that has been repeatedly condemned by Parliament.

It is by no means probable that the Governments of France and Russia will quietly acquiesce in the retention, by England, of the islet of Perim, at the entrance of the Red Sea, which was seized by the Company's troops early last year; and some of the

Paris journals last week contained indignant articles on the grasping propensities of John Bull. The matter is to be referred, it is said, to the next Paris Conference. Referring to the language of foreign journals on the subject, the *Morning Star* remarks:—

Who will say that England has not been grasping and domineering, planting her soldiers and her standard on every spot, in every sea, where she fancied she had got a point of vantage? For ourselves, we utterly disapprove and condemn the policy which thus goes on multiplying our military stations all over the world; and we are happy in the conviction that, in doing our utmost to have that policy abandoned, we are in no degree helping to endanger the interests of our country. Foreigners may suppose, as it is the established creed of a large party among ourselves, that all these acquisitions of ours have been made with the single motive of protecting a growing commerce; but it is our mission to combat this, amongst other errors which undeniably turn out very profitable for the ruling class in England. Our commerce wants no such protection; but the men who are privileged to govern England are generally greedy of power, and are prone to extend it. The addition of every station abroad demands a corresponding increase of navy and army, that demands increased supplies, too readily granted, and the general result is an augmentation of power and patronage in the hands of the Government.

In this pernicious tendency we find the source, in a great measure, of those various annexations in different quarters of the globe which have been made chiefly by violence, and in nearly every instance without a shadow of right. These stations are standing menaces to the free commerce of the world, and are by no means required to protect British commerce. It is surprising how people can believe for an instant that our mercantile marine requires such protection, in presence of the fact that the United States commerce, spreading itself out over every ocean and into every sea, needs nothing of the sort. The Americans do not want a Gibraltar, or a Malta, or a Corfu in the Mediterranean, to protect them in their trade in that sea. Their vessels pass safely to and fro in the German Ocean, without having a Heligoland to look to. And they are doing a rapidly augmenting trade in the Eastern seas, although they have not found it necessary to seize on a Labuan, or a Rangoon, or even to take a share in bombarding a Chinese city, or to look out for an island on the Chinese coast.

In noticing the newest form of crime—garroting in railway carriages under the influence of chloroform—the *Press* remarks:—

This peculiar crime appears to be on the increase; several cases have occurred recently, and rarely have the offenders been captured. Last week one of the first was caught, tried, and convicted at Liverpool before Mr. Baron Martin, who sentenced the prisoner to penal servitude for life. The learned judge, in passing sentence, remarked that if these atrocious crimes were not most severely punished, "no man would be safe in travelling in railway carriages;" but with greater sagacity the learned baron hit the blot of our railway organisation—"Persons might be robbed and murdered, without any means of communicating with the guard." This is precisely the one thing wanting to prevent such atrocious assaults being committed by professional ruffians upon inoffensive travellers. This principle of communication with the guard has long been agitated. We may permit ourselves to be roasted, boiled, or destroyed, in any legitimate manner, without insisting upon a principle being carried out; but if when we travel by train we are to run the additional risk of brutal ill-treatment, garroting, stupefaction, and robbery, for want of some communication with the guard, it is obvious that the sooner that communication is established the better.

The *Spectator*, in an article on the national expenditure suggested by Mr. Bright's pregnant letter, makes the practical suggestion that the hon. member for Birmingham should move for a select committee of the house to examine the expenditure of the country, in order to ascertain whether it is in excess of the necessity or otherwise, whether the money is honestly appropriated, and whether we obtain those returns which the public interests demand.

It is quite unnecessary to point out the value of such a committee, either in redressing the gigantic errors that unquestionably divert millions from the pockets of the British people to sheer waste, or the political power which would thus be recovered for the Commons to control those departmental abuses of indifference and misappropriation which are worse than corruption in our day, because they are better tolerated by the smooth and polite statesmanship of the time.

Our contemporary thus points the moral of the atrocities just unveiled at Canton:—

Amongst the "sights" of Canton, Mr. Wingrove Cooke describes the Aceldama or place of execution where 70,000 persons have been destroyed in two years, some of them by being sliced to death, with other horrible mutilations. Then there was the jail in which the prisoners are thrown literally to starve and rot to death. We had before learned how rigid Yeh was in the enforcement of the ultimate law; he seems to have paused in the work of mutilation and destruction solely through fatigue: he would have persevered most conscientiously, if he could, but he was exhausted. Yeh is only like his colleagues; Mr. Parkes remonstrated with Feh-kwei, the Lieutenant-Governor, especially about a child of ten years old, paralyzed by long wearing iron fetters; but the functionary flew into a towering passion, remonstrated against the English trespass, declared that it was breach of faith to enter the prisons, and especially complained that Mr. Parkes's manner was "most discourteous." China it seems is the land where routine is brought to its perfection. We know that, even in England, routine, which abolishes the responsibility of the individual man, first destroys the feeling of humanity, then intellectual perception, and lastly moral sense. In England we have routine in progress of development; we see what it comes to in China.

Miscellaneous News.

THE LEVIATHAN was almost driven from her moorings on Monday afternoon by a north-easterly squall up the river. Two of the immense chains by which she is secured snapped. She is now made secure.

THE NORTH-EAST COAST was visited with a severe gale on Thursday and Friday last. Several vessels were wrecked, and many lives lost. The most serious disaster was the wreck of the London and Newcastle screw steamer, *Rosedale*, on the Longcar rocks, near Hartlepool.

THE PROPOSED NEW COLLEGE, SKIRCOAT MOOR.—We understand that J. Crossley, Esq., has abandoned his original intention of dedicating the extensive building, now in course of erection on Skircoat Moor, to the purposes of a college, and that it is intended to open it as an asylum for orphan children.—*Halifax Guardian*.

THE BROTHERTON MEMORIAL FUND, raised for the purchase of a bronze statue to be erected in a conspicuous part of Manchester, as also of an ornamental tomb, shows a subscription list of more than 2,500. Mr. Noble is at work on the memorial, and it is so nearly finished that the Committee promise an inauguration on May-day.

THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.—We are glad to say that Government has granted the new charter to the University of London. Our readers, who have already seen the document, will remember that the great point of this reform is the throwing open of academical honours to every man willing to brave the necessary examinations. This is the best step education has taken since Lord Brougham and his friends first pronounced against the close guilds of learning, and founded London University as a protest and an experiment. The graduates accept the new arrangement, and peace returns to Gower-street.—*Athenaeum*.

A RIVAL PROTECTION SOCIETY.—The South Staffordshire "puddlers," moved by recent reductions in their pay, have formed a "Protection Society," after the example of the ironmasters' quarterly meetings; and they propose to regulate for the next ensuing quarter the rate of wages according to the declared price of iron—at the rate of 1s. per ton to the pound sterling, such wages, however, not to fall below 7s. per ton, and the rise or fall to take place on the Monday after the ironmasters' quarterly meetings, without notice of reduction or advance being required on either side.

A MARRIAGE CEREMONY BROKEN OFF AT THE CLOSE.—"Slips between the cup and the lip" are proverbially many, and a correspondent narrates an instance of a slip of this kind which may serve as a warning to all light-hearted young men and maidens to keep their countenance during the performance of the solemn service which begins with "Dearly beloved" and ends with "amazement." In one of our rural churches, much frequented by bachelors who wish to be converted into Benedicts, and spinsters who desire to exchange single blessedness for holy matrimony, a young couple were recently being joined in the bonds of wedlock, when, just as the final pledge was about to be exchanged, one of the company smiled, and set the rest a giggling, whereupon the officiating clergyman laid down his book, disrobed, and left the church, leaving the persons who had been so nearly made man and wife no alternative but to go home and console themselves for their disappointment over the wedding feast.—*Worcester Chronicle*.

HENRY WATT, THE ENGINEER OF THE CAGLIARI.—At a meeting of the Newcastle Town Council on Wednesday last, Mr. Newton, a councillor and a surgeon, made a statement regarding the case of Henry Watt, the engineer, recently returned from Naples. He said that he had seen Mr. Watt four or five times in London, and on two occasions in company with Dr. Forbes Winslow—a distinguished authority in mental diseases—and with Mr. Hood, an eminent surgeon in London, and they were of opinion that Mr. Henry Watt was decidedly insane. He took that opportunity of saying that his friends and fellow workmen would, of course, not expect an ovation when he came to Newcastle, as he would come shortly, but rather an occasion of mourning. He (Mr. Newton) did not take so gloomy a view of his case as Dr. Winslow; he thought time might restore him to reason. Henry Watt arrived in Newcastle on Friday night by the Government train from the south.

THE ASYLUM FOR IDIOTS.—The eleventh anniversary festival of this excellent institution was held at the London Tavern on Wednesday evening, his Grace the Duke of Wellington presiding. About 200 friends and supporters of the charity sat down to dinner, among whom were Sir H. Rawlinson, M.P., Sir J. P. Boileau, Sir S. Bignold, Sir George Carroll, Mr. Bass, M.P., Mr. Roupell, M.P., Sir J. Forbes, M.D., Dr. Conolly, Mr. Alderman Wire, and Mr. Sheriff Lawrence. It seems that this asylum has establishments for the reception of idiots at Earlswood, Red-hill, and at Essex-hall, Colchester, where more than 300 patients are now under its care, while upwards of 200 more are urgently craving admission. The board are ready to meet the demand made upon them by providing a hospital with 400 beds; but to effect this object they require an addition to their present resources of from 5,000l. to 10,000l. In proposing the toast of the evening the noble chairman made a feeling appeal to the benevolence of his auditory on behalf of the charity they had met to promote. Having called attention to the improved treatment which the class of sufferers to whom it ministered had of late years received, the noble chairman pointed out the marked success which had happily attended

the endeavours of the committee to impart the elements of useful instruction to their patients, and also to qualify them to contribute towards their own support. The society, however, could not entertain all the applications for admission that were constantly being made to them, and therefore they appealed to a generous public to increase their means of doing good. Various specimens of the handiwork of the inmates of the asylum, in the shape of drawings, copy-books, and several descriptions of fancy-work, were circulated round the room in the course of the evening, and much surprise was evinced by the company at the extraordinary skill and proficiency thus displayed. The subscriptions announced by the Rev. A. Reed, D.D., the honorary secretary, as the result of the chairman's appeal, amounted to about 3,500l.

HORRIBLE TRAGEDY AT LERWICK.—The *John O'Groat Journal* reports the perpetration of a horrible tragedy at Lerwick on Thursday, the 25th ult. Early in the morning of that day Mr. Peter Williamson, one of the principal merchants in the town, and agent for the Peterhead whaling vessels, murdered in their beds his wife, his son, aged fourteen, his daughter, aged 12, and a child, aged four and a-half years, completing the tragedy by suicide. His eldest son, a lad of sixteen years, escaped, frightfully cut in the throat and head, and it is expected he will survive. The murders were effected by a hammer and razor, each victim, when discovered, presenting frightful wounds on the head and throat, while the throat of the miserable man himself was severed from ear to ear. No motive can be assigned for the perpetration of so foul a tragedy. Williamson was in comfortable circumstances, and he was generally esteemed an honourable and a kind-hearted man. There is reason to believe, however, that the crime, which has naturally created the most painful feelings throughout Shetland, was not unpremeditated.

THE EASTER HOLIDAYS.—Easter Monday, as usual, was observed as a holiday in the metropolis, and throughout the day the streets were crowded by numbers hurrying here and there in pursuit of amusement. In the day the various exhibitions were well attended, especially the British Museum, the National Gallery, and other public institutions. In the evening the various theatres came in for a good share of patronage. The railways and steam-boats were all well packed with those who preferred fresh air and country scenery, or the pleasures of the Crystal Palace, to the gaieties of London. The day was fine, but very cold. At the Crystal Palace there were 17,400 persons; at the Zoological Gardens, 8,000; and the Colosseum, Burford's Panorama, the Great Globe, and the Royal Polytechnic were thronged. On Good Friday the Crystal Palace was visited by no less than 27,000 persons. There was a performance of sacred music. Mr. R. Bowley, the treasurer of the Sacred Harmonic Society, has accepted an invitation to become general manager of the Crystal Palace Company, an office lately resigned by Mr. J. Ferguson. He will probably retain his treasurership of the Sacred Harmonic Society.

"ENTERTAINING BURGLARS UNAWARE."—The other day, in the neighbourhood of Stroud, in Gloucestershire, a very respectably-dressed man called on the wife of a wealthy cheesemonger in the neighbourhood, a leading man among the Quakers, particularly wanting to see him. His wife being uncertain when her husband would return asked the stranger to take some refreshment, and it being late in the evening, and the husband not returning, even proffered a spare bed, which was readily accepted. There were three female servants in the house, one of whom had a misgiving about this mysterious stranger, not liking his looks; she managed to secrete herself, after all had gone to bed, in a side parlour. In the middle of the night the stranger came down stairs, put on his boots, which he had taken off in the hall, leaving a carpet bag on the hall chair, opened the door, and gave a loud whistle. The girl, with great presence of mind, immediately bolted the door, and, seeing every fastening safe, proceeded to examine the contents of the carpet bag, which was found to contain a revolver pistol, daggers, and every appliance used by experienced burglars; of course the respectable stranger did not make his reappearance.

EXECUTION AT YORK.—Joseph Shepherd, who was convicted at the last York Assizes of the murder of Bethel Parkinson, at Wadsworth, near Halifax, expiated his offence on the scaffold, adjoining York Castle, in the presence of an immense crowd, at noon, on Saturday. The culprit, since his condemnation, remained in a very hardened condition, notwithstanding the ministrations of the clergymen, and he invariably denied his guilt, admitting, however, that he knew who had committed the murder. Only within a few days fixed for the execution, he made observations to the effect that he hoped he could have a "blow out" before he was hanged, as he should like a good dinner; that he would rather go to hell as he was (that is, die a natural death) than go to heaven with a halter about his neck; that he would rather be shot than hanged; that he was glad the weather was fine, as he would rather be hanged in summer than in winter, and that (an expression of a silly description, but still showing the flippancy of his conversation) if he caught the watchman in the burial ground (after the execution) he would give him a good thrashing. On one occasion, after boasting of his innocence, and declaring that he never touched the murdered man, in reply to the interrogatory, whether he meant to state that he did not know anything about the transaction, he said, "Oh, never mind that." Contrary to the practice heretofore observed on such occasions, the sacrament was not administered to the criminal, nor

was the burial service read on his way to the scaffold. The crowd was one of the largest ever before assembled at an execution at York, and numbered from 10,000 to 15,000 persons, a considerable proportion of whom were women and boys. The whole of the people conducted themselves with as much decorum as is generally observed.

THE RESTORATION OF OUDE.—A public meeting, attended by about 1,500 persons, was held on Thursday night, in the Town Hall, Birmingham, to consider the subject of Indian reform and the restoration of Oude. Alderman Baldwin, in taking the chair, remarked that if they read history aright they would find that rebellions had generally arisen from oppression or mismanagement of some kind or other. Let them hope that out of this rebellion a better government might be secured for India. ("Hear, hear," and cheers.) The Rev. Arthur O'Neill, after speaking on this restoration of Oude, said he had heard that a private communication had been received, which seemed to intimate that a more liberal policy was being adopted in India. The information was, that the Rajah of Travancore, having no legal descendant, thought his territory would, according to Dalhousie's plan, lapse into the possession of England, but on his petitioning to be allowed to adopt an heir it was at once acceded to. (Cheers.) He proposed a resolution to the effect, that the meeting was of opinion that international law and justice demanded the restoration of the kingdom of Oude to its nationality. Mr. J. P. Murrigh, late member for Bridport, seconded the resolution. Mr. Ernest Jones, who was received with much applause, moved the adoption of the petition. He believed that a just retribution overtook the public as well as the private wrong-doer, and hence he rejoiced at the numerous gathering that evening on the question. The petition, after recounting the various services said to have been rendered from time to time to England by the Oudean princes, and the treaties which had been violated, and alleging that the administration of justice in Oude was nowhere worse than in the territories of the Company; that since the annexation food had risen in price, trade and agriculture had decayed, crime had increased, and so great had been the misery of the country that a general emigration had commenced, concluded as follows:—"Your petitioners, therefore, pray your honourable House, seeing that the annexation of Oude is a violation of all treaties, unjustified by any special circumstance, a disgrace to the English name, and one of the chief causes for the present insurrection—to restore to the people of Oude the government of their own country, under such conditions as shall be suitable to the dignity of England, and the safety of the Anglo-Indian Empire." Mr. Ward seconded the adoption of the petition, which was unanimously agreed to.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.—The arrangements preparatory to making another attempt to connect Europe and America by telegraph during the present summer are progressing actively. The cable, which has been stored during the winter in the tanks erected by permission of the Government, in the Keyham Steam Yard, Devonport, is now being coiled on board her Majesty's ship *Agamemnon*, and the U.S. frigate *Niagara*, both of which ships have again been devoted to this work by their respective Governments. Up to Thursday 320 miles had been coiled on board the *Agamemnon*, and 84 on board the *Niagara*. The whole is expected to be aboard by the 10th of May. The additional 300 miles of cable recommended by the directors, will have been completed and coiled on board by the second week in May. The scientific committee appointed to consult and carry on experiments with regard to the paying out machinery, have at length so far decided upon the principle of the sheaves and retarders to be used on the present occasion as to be enabled to order one complete machine, which will be finished in about a fortnight, and which will then be set up at the works of Messrs. Easton and Amos, and subjected to severe experimental tests. When this is done, it is the intention of the directors to invite by circular as many engineers and machinists of known ability and eminence as possible, to visit and inspect the entire apparatus during a certain fixed period, and to solicit as a favour their critical observations and suggestions upon its form of construction. If no good cause be shown for further important alterations in the machinery it is intended that the *Niagara* and *Agamemnon*, which it is estimated will have been completely fitted and ready by the last week in May, shall, before commencing to lay the cable, proceed to sea, and in the deep water, about 300 miles from the Irish coast, rehearse a series of experiments in paying out and hauling in, and put to a practical test several suggestions and appliances that have been proposed to the company by various ingenious persons who have taken an active interest in the success of the enterprise. The two ships will then return to England again and report progress, and under this arrangement, should the experiments show that improvement or alteration is desirable in any of the apparatus, there will be time to get it effected, so as to enable the expedition to make their final start at a period of the year when, according to the unanimous testimony of all whose experience of the weather in the North Atlantic has been consulted, the sea and air are likely to be in the most favourable condition for facilitating the success of the undertaking.

For the future, the metropolitan market for the sale of cattle, sheep, and swine, will be held on Thursday in each week, instead of Friday, as heretofore.

Law, Police, and Assize.

THE STATE PROSECUTIONS.—The April sittings of the Central Criminal Court commenced on Monday morning. The principal cases of interest that will come before the court are those of Edward Truelove, Tchorzowski, and Simon Bernard, who are charged, the two former with misdemeanour, in having published false and malicious libels concerning his Majesty the Emperor of the French, and the latter with conspiring to commit murder; and there is also an indictment to be preferred against Bernard, charging him with the actual crime of wilful murder. With regard to the charges of misdemeanour, a writ of *certiorari* has already been lodged at the Central Criminal Court by the Crown for their removal to the Court of Queen's Bench; and it has been arranged that these cases shall go before the grand jury on Thursday, and if true bills are returned by that body, the indictments will be at once removed to the Court of Queen's Bench, and will be tried in the course of the next term. It was not competent for this court to try Simon Bernard for the crime of murder committed upon land out of this kingdom; but a special commission under the great seal has already been issued, and it will be opened on Friday, when Lord Chief Justice Campbell will attend and charge the grand jury, who will be specially summoned for the occasion, in reference to the case of M. Bernard, and if the grand jury should find a true bill the further proceedings will be adjourned to the Monday following, when the trial will take place. The judges named in the commission with the Lord Chief Justice, are Chief Baron Pollock, Mr. Justice Erle, and Mr. Justice Crowder. One of the principal legal points that will arise in the case, will be whether the prisoner, being a Frenchman, can be taken to be a subject of her Majesty. This is the first case in which the question has arisen. In some counts of the indictment the prisoner will be charged as a principal with committing the crime of wilful murder, and in others it will be alleged that he was an accessory before the fact. By the statute of 11th and 12th of Victoria, cap. 46, an accessory before the fact to the commission of any felony is made liable to be punished in the same manner as a principal felon, so that, if convicted, the prisoner would be liable to suffer capital punishment. The prosecution will be conducted by the Attorney-General, Mr. Welsby, Mr. Bodkin, and Mr. Clerk; Mr. Edwin James, Q.C., Mr. J. Simon, of the Northern Circuit, Mr. Sleight, and Mr. Scobell, are to be the counsel for the defence.

FORGERY BY SOLICITORS.—At Liverpool assizes, James Mellor, an elderly man, who had carried on business as an attorney at Ashton-under-Lyne for thirty years, was tried for forgery. Many cases were alleged against him, but the one specially tried was the forging of a receipt—he paid 150*l.* to a Mr. and Mrs. Fothergill, by direction of Mrs. Clarke, a client; the receipt signed by them he altered to 450*l.*, with intent to defraud Mrs. Clarke. This case was so clearly established that the prisoner's counsel said it was useless to attempt a defence. To speak to his character he called a clergyman, who described the prisoner's conduct as having been that of a "consistent Christian." Another clergyman was about to be called, when Mr. Baron Martin said such testimony was immaterial; it only proved that the prisoner was a hypocrite as well as a rogue. The judge, having referred in severe terms to the course of villainy which the prisoner had pursued, sentenced him to penal servitude for life. At the Gloucester assizes on Saturday, Mr. Dennis Trenfield, a solicitor of the highest respectability, was tried on the charge of forgery, convicted, and sentenced to ten years' penal servitude. The frequency of offences of this kind by men of education is matter for the deepest regret.

A PROFANE PRIEST.—At Taunton, the Rev. L. Shirreff Dudman, Rector of Pitney, proceeded against Mr. William Shewbrooks, a builder, for publishing a libel. Mr. Shewbrooks had been engaged in building a rectory-house at Pitney; he had disputes with Mr. Dudman; the rector put an unpleasant advertisement in a newspaper about the payment of the wages of the workmen engaged on the building; the builder retaliated by publishing an equally, or more unpleasant handbill reflecting on the rector's conduct towards himself—that was the alleged libel. Much evidence was given on both sides, but it chiefly regarded the building. Among other letters put in was one from the plaintiff to Mr. Carver, the architect engaged, of which the following is an extract:—

In making such a statement you have committed a deadly sin—a sin for which it is my duty as God's minister to forewarn you. Except you repent and make restitution, the eternal flames of hell await you as a just reward, as it is written in the Word of God—"All liars shall have their part in the lake which burneth with fire and brimstone," which is the second death. Amen! Trusting you to the way of God in the prayer that He may grant you repentance with salvation, I remain (although I refuse my confidence in you as my architect), Your faithful servant,

To Mr. Carver. L. SHIRREFF DUDMAN.

In summing up, Mr. Justice Willes adverted to the letter written by the plaintiff to Mr. Carver, and observed that it was perfectly melancholy to see persons occupying a respectable position, who ought to set a better example, mingling sacred things with profane in such a manner as had been presented in this case, and he could not help advising Mr. Dudman to consider his own ways and to abstain for the future from such horrid blasphemy. (Loud applause.) The jury retired for a short time, and then returned a verdict for the defendant.

THE NEWEST FORM OF CRIME.—Attempted robbery in a railway carriage is now becoming so common an offence that scarcely a week passes without a case being reported. On Monday week a gross case was brought before the bench at Croydon. An Irishman, one Cummins, was charged as follows:—On Sunday week a man named Mulley got into a third-class carriage at Redhill, for London. In the same compartment were Cummins and a woman. Upon entering the Merstham tunnel, the prisoner Cummins got close to the side of Mulley, who put his hand in his pocket to protect his purse. Suddenly Cummins struck Mulley a tremendous blow in the face. Mulley seized him. A desperate struggle now took place. Cummins at length got hold of Mulley's legs, and succeeded in forcing nearly the whole of his body out of the carriage, and it was only by a desperate effort that the latter saved himself from being thrown out. Eventually, however, he got the upper hand of the prisoner, and when the train arrived at the Caterham junction, the latter was handcuffed, and sent on to Croydon in custody. It required four policemen to take the prisoner from the railway station to the police station. The woman who was in the compartment of the carriage when the struggle took place, was in a fainting state when the train arrived at the Caterham junction. Cummins was remanded till Saturday last. Another, and a worse case, came before Mr. Baron Martin for trial at Liverpool. Michael Brannon, also an Irishman, was tried and convicted of having garrotted and robbed a Mr. Wainwright under similar circumstances, but with the additional aggravation of pouring chloroform over him after he (Brannon) had got him down. Mr. Baron Martin, in passing sentence said:—

It would be frightful indeed, if men were permitted to escape from the severest penalty allowed by law for crimes of such a character. No man, indeed, would be safe in travelling in railway carriages, particularly express trains, which only stop at long intervals. Persons might be robbed and murdered without any means of communicating with the guard. He might direct sentence of death to be recorded, but as he did not wish to pass a sentence which probably would not be carried out, he should sentence the prisoner to penal servitude for his natural life.

Literature.

God's Acre; or, Historical Notices relating to Churchyards. By Mrs. STONE, authoress of "History of the Art of Needlework," &c. London: J. W. Parker and Son.

THERE was poetry in the name given by an Eastern people to the place of burial for their dead—the city of the silent. With poetry, a true faith was conjoined in that western name, cemetery, which we have adopted without preserving its idea—a sleeping-chamber. But there was the very fulness of pious feeling, as well as poetry and faith, in the term chosen by our own forefathers, for the place of the departed—*God's Acre*;—it is sweetly suggestive, and soothing in its power. Scarcely in any subject do there mingle human interests deeper than belong to the Interment of the Dead:—it teaches much of culture and refinement, of domestic feelings, and of religious ideas. Mrs. Stone is sure of an audience for such a subject; the grave and the gay alike will listen; and she has so treated it, as that the heart-burdened, who walk in the shadow of death, may be cheered and enlivened, while the thoughtless and trifling may be gently sobered and led to reflection. The work is neither "the hastily-penned effusion of morbid sentiment" (to use her own words), nor the product of mere reading in curious paths of literature. It is full of knowledge and thought,—such knowledge as has been acquired only by real research,—such thought as only a strong and cultivated nature is capable of: and its materials are employed under the direction of definite moral purpose and genuine Christian feeling. For historical purposes, it is, perhaps, too discursive and desultory; but for pleasant suggestiveness, and for the quickening of healthy feeling on a subject ordinarily regarded as anything but attractive, its plan is well conceived, and its execution is highly excellent.

The two or three opening pages of the volume are, we think, its weakest part. Having pushed through them, we find some notices of "Ancient Burial," Jewish and Heathen; and thence pass to "Christian Burial." With a now genuine interest in the book, we observe how Mrs. Stone effectively contrasts the funeral rites of Pagans and of Christians; and shows how powerful to produce changes, in feeling and usage, was that faith which looks to death as leading to "home," and proclaims the doctrine of a resurrection and a future life. From her detailed account of early Christian funeral service, we extract the following passage:—

"Lights were carried before the dead as symbols of the glory to which they aspired; to signify also that they were champions or conquerors, and as such conducted in triumph to their graves. We have a record of a mother carrying a torch in her hand before the body of her son; the bishops themselves carried torches around the bier of the Lady Paula; the mangled body of St. Cyprian was buried with great pomp, many torches being borne around. St. Gregory of Nazianzen says that at the funeral of his sister Marina a great number of

deacons and clergy walked on each side the coffin carrying lighted torches; and when the body of St. Chrysostom was removed from Comana to Constantinople, "there was such a multitude of people met him in ships in his passage over the Bosphorus, that the sea was covered with lamps."

"The corpse was usually carried to burial on the shoulders of friends; and the highest order of clergy thought it no reproach to their dignity to carry the bier. At the funeral of the Lady Paula bishops were what we now call under-bearers. There were strict regulations regarding the practice. Deacons were to carry deacons, and priests to be the bearers of priests. Women were never allowed to act as under-bearers."

"When a bishop died it was usual to carry his corpse into several churches before it was borne to its last resting-place. The body was usually laid on a bed of ivy, or laurel, or other evergreen. Gregory of Tours says that the Bishop Saint Valerius was laid in his tomb on a bed of laurel leaves."

"The poor were buried in coffins of plain wood at the common charge of the Church; but this duty was not left to indiscriminate care. Early in the fourth century two classes were instituted whose specific vocation was to solace the sick, and pay due and requisite attention to the dead. The one were called *parabolani*, from venturing their lives among the sick in contagious disorders; the other *copiæ*, *laborantes*, *lecticarii*, *fossarii*, *sandapilarii*, and *decant*, whose office was to dig graves for the poor, carry the coffins, deposit them in the ground, &c., as most of the names signify."

"These officers, kept then under the rigid discipline and surveillance of the Church, are the progenitors of the fruitful progeny of undertakers, sextons, &c., &c., who in these days cause many a half-hearted person to count with despair the few coins in a purse which perhaps has been impoverished by the hand of God himself in heavy, long, lingering sickness."

"The body of the departed Christian was, as we have observed, always reverently watched, by prayerful friends, from the hour of death to that of interment; sometimes in the house, more often in the church. The corpse of St. Ambrose was carried to the church and watched there: that of Monica was tended by night and day in her own house. Gregory Nyssen writes that over the remains of his sister Macrina 'they watched and sang psalms all night, as they were used to do on the vigils or pernoctations preceding the festivals of the martyrs.'"

"When the period for interment came, the corpse was carried to the grave with psalmody, torches being borne around."

"Funerals were not merely denuded of gloom and sadness, but were invested with somewhat of jubilant *éclat*. Sorrow there must have been, but it was grief without bitterness. In the wonderful light which newly beamed from Calvary, the Christians, 'the first-born of a young faith,' in their unlooked-for and exceeding joy, thought more practically than we that death was but the dark passage which carried their lost relative from their view to the presence of God, his Saviour, to the society of their friends and brethren, to the companionship of the just and good of eternal ages. He was, in that hour they felt, he was but 'gone before.'"

"Such verses as these they chanted on their way to the grave:—"

"Return to thy rest, O my soul, for the Lord hath rewarded thee."

"The memory of the just shall be blessed."

"The souls of the righteous are in the hand of God."

"I will fear no evil because thou art with me."

"Precious in the sight of the Lord is the death of his saints;" and

"Hallelujah! Thou art the Resurrection, Thou O Christ."

On the subject of Churches and Churchyards, Mrs. Stone has accumulated much interesting information:—we do not, however, sympathise with all her feelings respecting these "consecrated" places, nor do we share her repugnance to public cemeteries. She points out the sedulously inculcated doctrine of the early church—which we now-a-days begin to accept—"that the resting-place of the dead should not be in the very midst of the living;" and shows how, in spite of this good teaching, burials took place around and within churches, from the desire to obtain the protection of the consecration of these buildings, and from the veneration entertained for the graves of esteemed Churchmen, near to whom devotees sought interment for their own dead. She also remarks on the fact of—

"The evil of intramural interment in its normal state having been, not interment within churches, but the erection of churches (Martyria, Prophetia, Apostolica) over the remains of honoured and venerated persons, or by the translation of such remains from their original resting-place."

"For it had become usual to build churches either around the very grave of martyred persons, or very eminent saints; or to build an oratory or chapel, under their invocation, to which some relic of their bodies, or possibly a garment which had touched their tomb, was brought. Scores of churches were built about the tombs of early saints and martyrs. Indeed, so general became this custom, that Eusebius and other writers of that age use the term 'martyrium' almost indifferently with that of church."

"And close, as close to these as the law would permit, as devotion could earn, as interest could achieve, did persons earnestly and emphatically seek interment. Hence the zealous desire for interment in a church, the supposed holiness of the place."

"When the first wooden minster was raised in Thorney Island, this now Royal city of Westminster was a swamp overgrown with briars; but Sebert, the founder, placed within the humble walls precious relics which drew thither the devout of those days from distant parts of the country."

"When the monks removed the body of St. Cuthbert from Lindisfarne, they built over it, in a thickly wooded hirsute wilderness, a little church of wands and branches, called afterwards Bough Church; and lo! now the lordly pile of Durham."

"In the days of Cenred, King of Mercia, a young man of high family and great military renown renounced the

world, and lived a hermit's life, in a little wooden hut erected by himself, amid the fens and marshes of Lincolnshire. Here for ten years he abode 'in piety and painfulness' (to borrow Fuller's words), while the fame of his sanctity reached far and wide; and here, over the very wattle hut where he lived, died, and was buried, arose in stately proportions, through the Royal bounty of King Ethelred, a pupil of the hermit, the magnificent and far-famed Abbey of Croyland."

"The church of St. Alban, in Hertfordshire, was built over the death-place of this, our first martyr; and it was standing in the time of the Venerable Bede, 300 years after."

On Cemeteries and Charnel Houses Mrs. Stone furnishes matter that will be novel to many, and of interest to all. There is also a chapter, which we must pass by, on the use of the symbol of the Cross. There is large information in the chapter on Tombs and Epitaphs; and great good sense and right feeling in the criticism of the profanity and ignorance of many modern epitaphs, as contrasted with the humility and reverence of the inscriptions on the tombs of early Christian times. The abuses in the style of sepulchres, and the inflated epitaphs that owe their inspiration to pride of family, are justly censured. The epitaph on Sir Philip Sidney, in St. Paul's, beginning—

"England, Netherland, the Heavens and the Airs"—is cited as "a crowning instance of bombastic impiety;" though admitted to be less offensive than "those equivoques which, aiming at wit, do certainly excel in profanity," such as that on Dr. Walker, who wrote a work on English Particles:—

"Here lie Walker's Particles;"

and that on Dr. Fuller:—

"Here lies Fuller's earth."

The following epitaph from a monument in Horsleydown Church, in Cumberland, is given as "another instance of the extent to which irreverence may be carried;" and we extract it entire, as something unique in its kind.

Here lie the bodies
Of Thomas Bond and Mary his wife.
She was temperate, chaste, and charitable;
But
She was proud, peevish, and passionate,
She was an affectionate wife, and a tender mother;
But
Her husband and child, whom she loved,
Seldom saw her countenance without a disgusting frown,
Whilst she received visitors whom she despised with
an endearing smile.
Her behaviour was discreet towards strangers,
But
Imprudent in her family.
Abroad her conduct was influenced by good breeding;
But
At home by ill temper.
She was a professed enemy to flattery,
And was seldom known to praise or commend;
But
The talents in which she principally excelled
Were difference of opinion, and discovering flaws and
imperfections.
She was an admirable economist,
And without prodigality
Dispensed plenty to every person in her family;
But
Would sacrifice their eyes to a farthing candle.
She sometimes made her husband happy with her
good qualities,
But
Much more frequently miserable with her many failings,
Inasmuch that in thirty years cohabitation he often
lamented
That, maugre all her virtues,
He had not on the whole enjoyed two years of
matrimonial comfort.
AT LENGTH,
Finding that she had lost the affections of her husband,
As well as the regard of her neighbours,
Family disputes having been divulged by servants,
She died of vexation, July 20, 1768,
Aged 48 years.
Her worn-out husband survived her four months and
two days,
And departed this life Nov. 28, 1768,
In the 54th year of his age.
William Bond, brother to the deceased, erected this stone,
As a weekly monitor to the surviving wives of this
parish,
That they may avoid the infamy
Of having their memories handed to posterity
With a patchwork character.

Relics, Shrines, and Pilgrimages.—Flowers on Graves,—the Usage of *Sanctuary*,—Mourning Customs,—Funeral Doles and Tapers,—and the Passing Bell, have all their several chapters, which the reader of the book is not likely to pass over without frequent mental detention on their strange and often touching contents.

Years ago—but as late as the time of Louis XIV.—the formalities of grief in France were of a very peculiar nature; for royal or noble mourners were compelled to go to bed,—and there remained—"or were supposed to remain"—for a certain number of weeks or days. A Queen mourning her royal husband was required to keep, as far as appearances went, at least, her chamber for a whole year; other members of the royal family were bedded for six weeks only; but in the case of Peeresses, nine days in bed were deemed sufficient, provided that during the remainder of six weeks, the mourners "sat in front of their beds on a piece of black cloth." Mrs. Stone says, these customs seemed to imply that "affliction was proportionately mitigated as lofty

rank graduated to a lower level;" and fancies that "a ploughman's widow might have carried her bursting heart to her washing-tub, or a herdsman's daughter might have suffered her scorching tears to fall into her milkpan, without infringing propriety—*les convenances*; but such persons were the mere common earthenware of the land—with the fine porcelain it was different."

We do not agree to all that is said in the closing chapter, on "Ministering Spirits;" but we cannot conclude without commending from the heart, the believing, hopeful Christian spirit which pervades all the personal and practical portions of Mrs. Stone's good and useful book. And, as we have seen something of the misery in which families of moderate means have sometimes for years been plunged by the "customary" mourning—which has swallowed up their little resources, and burdened their future industry, because, in the natural weakness of new anguish, they dared not seem to the world indifferent or disrespectful to the dead,—we take the following sensible words as a final extract from Mrs. Stone's pages:—

"Mourning in our own country is regulated now by a power hardly less stringent than those laws by which the royalty and noblesse of France used to be governed. This power is Custom or Fashion, as you may please to call it, and its ministers and dispensers are the *salles* of our *Maisons de deuil*, where they have the 'melancholy-pleasure-of-showing-you' every degree of outward sorrow, from the deepest widowhood through the various 'mitigated affliction' departments, 'small by degrees and beautifully less,' to the lightest wreath of complimentary violets and love ribbon. I am told that in each department of such mourning Depositories an attendant is stationed, a sort of living lay figure, dressed in costume suitably assimilated to the bereavement that room is intended to exemplify; a sort of 'glass of fashion' in which you are instructed as to the degree of grief you ought to exhibit—whether as a new-made widow in her deepest weeds, a bereaved daughter, an affectionate sister, or a complimentary cousin."

"We cannot say with Hamlet—
'Tis not alone my lily cloak, good mother,
Nor customary suit of solemn black—

for it is all that—it is the 'customary' suit, and often nothing else."

"Oh, what a mockery it all seems!"

"That there is to the most earnest mourner a feeling somewhat consolatory, or at least soothing, in a mourning robe, there is no question; but it is the black, the mourning, the change from gay attire and jewellery to something completely opposite—something whose dim hue assimilates with the shadow on the heart that is sought. One truly sorrowing, cares little about tucks 'graduated' to a shade in trape, or silk just as much *glacé* as modern fashion allows to mingle with that lugubrious ornament."

"It is right that those who can afford 'the pomp and circumstance' of woe, and who are comforted thereby, should have that solace to its utmost extent; whether the pomp be displayed in Chinese red cotton, or English crape-robed mutes and weepers. It is wrong that this pomp and circumstance should be so engrained on our national habits, that the destitute widow, the penniless orphan, or unportuned sister must cruelly embarrass themselves to obtain the precise vestments which custom dictates, or be supposed to fail in respect to the husband, the father, the brother whom they loved in their heart of hearts, and to a reunion with whom they look as their chiefest hope and comfort."

"The mourning which Christ hath hallowed—for He wept for Lazarus—has no communion with crape bands and weepers. There is no teacher like Death. In his dread presence the great mystery of life opens on the sorrowing heart, the awakened mind. He teaches that faith and hope by which the bruised reed is bound, the broken heart healed; and as fragrance, which in its perfectness was unknown, emanates from a herb when it is crushed, so does sorrow develop virtues and consolations undreamt of in gay and happy hours."

Men of the Time. Biographical Sketches of Eminent Living Characters: also Sketches of Celebrated Women of the Time. London: Kent and Co.

THIS very interesting and serviceable work, which appeared for several successive years with the honourable name of "David Bogue" on its title-page, has been carefully prepared by his successors in business, for use in this year of grace, 1858. Its last edition was duly noticed by us, and, on the whole, praised for its literary merits, its uncommon interest, and its evident usefulness. We, however, pointed out a few faults which have not been amended; and a few omissions which have not been supplied: so we suppose we ought to think our opinion without value to the editor. Adhering, as we do, to all that we formerly said, and thinking it true even for the present edition, we are yet glad to recognise and report certain improvements. A few biographies have been reduced in their proportions; and what seemed like the puffing of small men by smaller, does not now disfigure the book to the same extent. The criticisms in sundry sketches have been happily expunged: for instance, the insane nonsense formerly written by some nobody about Thomas Carlyle, has been so weeded, trimmed, and transfigured, that a respectable article, for the most part, now awaits the reader who desires to know something of that "eminent living character." There is, however, still room for great amendment in a number of the biographies,—principally in wiping out the conceited smartnesses of the writers, and banishing the gossip slipshod matter that is too often indulged in. After all drawbacks, the patient labour bestowed on the whole volume, and the eminent excellence of many of its parts, entitle it to a cordial welcome, and should ensure it large success.

There is no class of readers whom it may not serve by familiarising them with "Men of the Time," and, at a pinch, by giving them facts that are not to be found elsewhere.

Faithful to the conception of a work that shall include only the living, we find that the editor has omitted from this volume several very important sketches contained in the last edition. Of course, if the plan of the book is to be preserved, and its already large bulk is to be kept down to due limits, this must be so; but we should be sorry to lose the brief biographies of several recently deceased celebrities; and we shall keep our old copy for the sake of preserving them. The new memoirs in this volume are some sixty-five in number. We have gone through the list by comparison with the former edition, and have read every sketch under a new name. The result is, that we find about twenty to be notices of our judges—very useful for public writers who may have to chronicle their promotions or deaths, but not very interesting in themselves. Of the remainder, Viscount Canning, Viscount Goderich, Dr. Livingstone, General Havelock (written and published while he was living, and for that time very complete and accurate), and Mr. Spurgeon—are the most considerable.

It will be well for the general acceptableness of a book like this, that it keep as free as possible from parties and cliques; and that it confine its statements to facts, and do not attempt to sow opinions. Several sketches make this remark necessary—amongst others, that of Dr. John Campbell, which has, we see, been tinkered for this edition. It is said that—"Amidst evil report and good report he has made a noble stand in opposition to the German neology of certain of his reverend contemporaries"—which is the private opinion of the writer, to which he is welcome, but, we are confident, is not the judgment of nine-tenths of those to whom Dr. Campbell and his doings are known. It is added that—"His origin is said to have been not dissimilar to that of Elihu Burritt, and, like him, he appears to exercise considerable influence on the body to which he belongs." We do not know whether the writer's ambiguity of expression implies that Elihu Burritt exercises considerable influence on the Independents, or that Dr. Campbell exercises considerable influence on blacksmiths.

Robert Burns and Sir Walter Scott: Two Lives. By the Rev. JAMES WHITE.

The author of the "Landmarks of English History," and of "The Eighteen Christian Centuries," here shows himself as skilful in the treatment of an individual life, as in the portraiture of epochs and national movements. The substance of this volume was delivered in the form of lectures at a Mechanics' Institute:—and thousands will be glad to read, and to preserve amongst their most pleasant books, what the author's audience must have listened to with intense delight. Appreciation of the character and powers, and of that which is most inward and significant in the lives of the "two greatest Scotchmen," appears in every page. An ordinary reader will learn to understand the men by Mr. White's help, better than by a great deal more reading, which some other books would impose upon him; and may learn to enjoy the works of Burns and Scott, however familiarly they may be known, with something of a new zest, which will surely be created by the author's just and genial criticism. The spirit of the book is right, and the judgment sound and good; but, from a Christian point of view, something more must be said of the moral of both lives than Mr. White has felt himself called to write.

EXTRACTS FROM THE APRIL MAGAZINES.

KING VICTOR EMANUEL.—A European war might lead to the emancipation of Lombardo-Venetia, and in that case who but Victor Emanuel would be called to reign over the kingdom of constitutional Italy? He is but thirty-eight years of age, and it is impossible to say that he may not be reserved to assist in great events, and fulfil a high destiny. His detestation of Austria is well known, and contributes to the popularity he enjoys amongst his subjects—a loyal race, long and deeply attached to the house of Savoy. I believe that nothing in the world would give him such pleasure, would render him so completely happy, as to find himself in a position to lead across the Ticino such an army as could contend, with a fair chance of success, against the Austrian legions. With that army at his back, and with the chivalrous and noble-hearted La Marmora, who looks like a Paladin of old, by his side, he would fear no foe, and feel confident of victory. His taste is for action rather than for council; he prefers the field to the cabinet. His mode of life proves this; he detests court forms and ceremonies, and passes the greater part of his time in hunting and shooting. Nothing afflicts him more than the arrival here of great personages, to whom he is obliged to give state receptions and grand entertainments. His tastes are not intellectual, and his private life might occasion scandal in England; but a moral sovereign would be out of place in Piedmont; and his subjects smile indulgently at his amours, which are of no very elevated description. He is, in fact, very much what he looks—a frank, straightforward man, hating humbug, somewhat of a sensualist, with little talent, but an honest heart. He has been seen in England, and his portrait is familiar to most people—his square and rather heavy figure, his broad chest and bull-neck, his enormous moustache, bluff fea-

tures, and head very much thrown back. He looks best in uniform, and on horseback; on foot his appearance is not very majestic. Whatever his defects, however, his subjects like him well, and certainly would be sorry to change him for another. Honesty of purpose, and a sincere attachment to liberty, and respect for a plighted word, are at least as important qualities in a king, as brilliant talents and a fascinating exterior.—*Blackwood.*

THE FIREMEN OF LONDON.—The ages of the firemen range from twenty to sixty and upwards, and there is one man now in the service in his seventieth year, quite able to take his turn on duty with the rest. The men are carefully selected, and full three-fourths of them have been men-of-war's men. The duties these men have to perform are by no means light, for each man, on the average, has been on duty at the station-house, or on the watch on premises damaged by fire, three days and three nights of twelve hours each in every week of the past year. This is exclusive of a sort of engine drill for the younger men twice a week, and attendance to clean engines and tools, and repair and oil the hose; and of attendance and working at fires, where the men are in the midst of intense heat, steam, and smoke, saturated with water and obliged to stand in elevated situations, exposed to severe and cutting winds, so that they are often seen in winter literally encrusted with ice. The men are sometimes called out by fires, or alarms of fire, as many as four times in the night. Notwithstanding this hard duty and extreme exposure, the rate of mortality among the firemen is highly favourable. For the first 13 years of the establishment, the deaths were at the rate of 96 per 10,000 per annum, while for the last 12 years the mortality has fallen to 70 per 10,000. Both these calculations include deaths by accident, which, in spite of the perilous nature of the employment, are very rare, and have not exceeded 44 in 10,000 in the whole period of 25 years. The higher mortality of the earlier period is attributed, and probably with justice, to less careful selection; but the moderate rate throughout the whole period of 25 years is evidently to be attributed to the unusual care and attention bestowed on the comforts and health of the men, who live either at the stations or in houses provided by the establishment, and subject to careful inspection. The management is in the hands of a committee appointed by the several fire assurance offices, who pay the men liberally, and give them plenty of warm and comfortable clothing.—*Fraser.*

THE SPASMODIC STYLE OF PREACHING.—We think, then, that something more than good intentions may fairly be demanded by fellow-Christians, and that Nonconformists, who are not reconciled to the exhibition of Christianity in the livery of the State, even by the plea that the gospel is preached and good effected, may well be somewhat sensitive as to the manner in which spiritual results are attempted in other directions. It is not enough that crowds are collected, nor that the speaker professes a religious object. So did the Archbishop of Treves, when he drew hundreds of thousands to "the holy coat." But we want no holy coat Christianity here. And though "winking virgins" are, no doubt, a very good spec. for filling Catholic churches, nothing will reconcile us to Protestant tricks unworthy of the truth, derogatory to the Christian character, and likely to prepare the popular mind for still more questionable proceedings. Bating, however, the "pious fraud" of the Romish priests, we fear that some of the clap-trap occasionally resorted to among ourselves to attract the people might be put into the same category with their "coats" and "pictures." It would not be difficult to name titles of lectures, for example, that not even the "Wizard of the North" would introduce into his bills. The poor want preachers, not showmen; or, if they must have "mummers" other than at Christmas, we would not have them supplied by Christian churches. We refrain from specifying the things we complain of as tending to bring our common Christianity into disrepute, believing that the grave error must reveal itself as such to the gentlemen who have condescended to such experiments. We are aware, indeed, that the "fastidiousness" of thoughtful Christians is trampled on by some with very lofty scorn, as was "the pride of Plato" by Diogenes, and one extremely popular preacher is reported to have said that he "would even stand on his head if he could thereby save souls;" certainly a most noble illustration of self-sacrificing zeal. There was One who, to save sinners, endured the cross, despising the shame; and there was an apostle willing to be made an anathema after the example of his Lord, if he could but save his brethren; but this standing on the head is a new reading of the old lesson.—*Christian Spectator.*

THE JUNGLES AND MUD FORTS OF THE OUDE ARISTOCRACY.—These jungles have been created and are preserved by the lawless aristocracy of Oude solely for the purpose of defence. There are twenty-four belts or bands of impenetrable jungle occupying the most fertile soil, and under the finest climate, which might easily be brought under cultivation, and covered with happy village communities. These belts occupy 886 square miles of the country. The little river Goomtee winds exceedingly and cuts into the soil, in some places to the depth of fifty feet. In such spots there are deep ravines, and the landholders add to the natural difficulties of the position by planting trees and underwood to afford a shelter to themselves and their followers when at war with Government. These trees and bushes they preserve with the utmost care, and any attempt to cut them would be made at the peril of life. The landholders on the level plains also cultivate the same

jungle. Their mud forts are erected in the midst of these jungles; and are surrounded by a ditch and a dense fence of living bamboos, through which cannon shot cannot penetrate, and through which man can proceed only by a narrow and zig-zag pathway, commanded by the matchlocks of the garrison. When driven out by shells—the most effectual means of attack upon such forts—the garrison can easily retire at night, with but little risk, through the bamboo fence and surrounding jungle and brushwood, by paths known only to themselves. In these jungles the landholders find shooting, fishing, and security for themselves and families, grazing ground for their horses and cattle, and fuel and grass for their followers; and they can hardly understand how landholders of the same rank in other countries can contrive to live happily without them. The man who, by violence, fraud, and collusion, absorbs the estates of his weaker neighbours, and creates a large one for himself, in any part of Oude, however richly cultivated and thickly peopled, provides himself with one or two mud forts, and turns the country around them into a jungle, which he considers to be equally indispensable for his comfort and security. These mud forts have often proved very formidable even to the valour of disciplined troops led by European officers. They may yet give us much annoyance; but it is perfectly clear that until they are destroyed along with the belts of jungle that protect them, and until the robber aristocracy who have too long defied the feeble Government of Oude, and oppressed its helpless peasantry, are crushed along with them, there can be no security for life or property, and no permanent peace in that distracted kingdom.—*Eclectic Review.*

Poetry.

AN EASTER-THOUGHT.

"The Christ hath risen!" thus myriad voices sing,—
"He bursts the bonds of the imprisoning grave;
Henceforth from death and hell 'mighty to save'
All those who trust Him as their Lord and King."
Ye friends of Truth and Peace, despond not, cling
To Him who once on cruel Calvary bled;
Assured that tho' His cause seem faint and dead,
It shall again to life and glory spring.
O Saviour! Prince of Righteousness and Peace!
The groaning earth sighs for thy perfect away.
When shall injustice and oppression cease,
And war and violence no more dismay?
We hail the dawn! O let its rays increase
Brightening the world with an eternal day!

SAMUEL CLARKSON.

Broughton, Manchester, April 5.

Gleanings.

"Tom Brown's School Days" has reached its sixth edition.

It is proposed to erect an inebriate asylum at New York, and to appropriate 50 per cent. of the excise money towards the expenses.

The Bishop of Nova Scotia not only preaches in a church erected by himself for the poor, but takes one of the classes in the Sunday school.

According to the *Banner of Ulster*, the new Irish Solicitor-General is flooded with letters from his Belfast constituents asking or demanding places under Government, to be obtained through his official influence.

The *Spectator* suggests that the best means of abolishing the smoke nuisance would be to turn it into the drains. The absence of chimneys would enable the roofs of the houses to be turned into promenades. What next?

The schooner *George* arrived at Liverpool on Wednesday from Lairdstown with the first cargo of produce from the river Niger. It consisted of palm oil and ivory. Lairdstown is 600 miles from the mouth of the Niger.

The building of the new wing of Newgate, for the separate confinement of prisoners, has been completed. It contains 156 cells ranged on either side of an arcade running east and west, and extending to the summit of the prison.

In the year 1857, 1,143 ships suffered damage or were lost on our coasts—those totally lost numbered 437. The wreck experience of the year, on the whole, was rather favourable as compared with past years. Besides private and corporate life-boats, the Life-boat Institution now maintains no fewer than sixty-six boats on the coasts of the United Kingdom.

Mr. Theed has just finished his statue in marble of Edmund Burke, for the New Palace, Westminster. This statue will complete the series for St. Stephen's Hall. The same sculptor has likewise finished the bas-relief of "The Field of the Cloth of Gold," and "Elizabeth Knighting Drake," also executed for the New Palace.

The Maine Legislature has instituted the novel and very pleasant features of morning concerts in Legislative sessions, before the hour for calling the House to order. Indeed, morning singing has become a regular institution in the Representatives' Hall for the fifteen minutes before the Speaker takes his seat.

The Duke of Malakoff, who but a few short years ago was Colonel Pélessier, living on his pay, has now the following income:—as Duke of Malakoff, 100,000*l.*; as Ambassador, 300,000*l.*; as Marshal of France, 40,000*l.*; as Senator, 30,000*l.*; total, 470,000*l.* per annum. Besides this 18,000*l.* a year, he will receive 4,000*l.* down for the expenses of installation of his embassy.

Messrs. Longman have issued the first of a series of cheap tracts upon the national promotion of art and science. The first is entitled "The National Gallery Difficulties solved at a cost of 80,000*l.* instead of a Million." The plan is to retain the old

masters at Trafalgar-square, to remove the schools and Academy exhibitions, to consolidate the Vernon and Turner pictures with the Sheepshanks, and to circulate the superfluities or duplicates in the provinces.

The heat in Australia has been prodigious. A letter from Adelaide says:—"The heat at noon in the shade was 136 deg. to 146 deg., according to situation, and during the night it was never less than 94 deg. to 104 deg. indoors. The hot wind never ceased blowing, and the innumerable deaths from *coup de soleil* have been appalling in the extreme. Mrs. — says she is now convinced about apples and other fruit being roasted on the trees, for they have ocular demonstration in their own garden."

Dr. Livingstone, we are told, first met Mr. Murray on the deck of a steamer in the Mediterranean, and the latter was so charmed with the traveller and his story, that he at once made a bargain with him for his book, agreeing to give 2,000 guineas, half of which was paid the author before it was written, and the remainder before publication. In addition to which, in consequence of the unprecedented success of the work, the worthy doctor has since received a large sum, and, unlike many authors, professes himself quite satisfied with the liberality of his publisher.—*The Bookseller*.

A SCOTCH CONUNDRUM NO JOKE.—Sydney Smith once declared that a joke could only be got into a Scotchman's head by a surgical operation. How, then, can a joke be got out? Sam Cowell, the comedian, paying a flattering compliment to the national character, has been trying if money would do it. He has been offering 5*l.* in Glasgow for "the best conundrum," and of 246 samples sent in, that of Mr. Robert Spence, No. 33, Bath-street, has got the prize. And here it is:—"Why is a watch which has been allowed to run down, through carelessness, like the Western Bank? Because, through bad management, it has stopped, and consequently gives no more tick, and, in order to set matters right, requires to be wound up." What must the 245 have been that were worse than this?—*Gateshead Observer*.

THE CHINESE NEW YEAR.—The 14th of February is arrived, and it is the day of the Chinese new year. Lanterns are hung out before every door, business is closed, and the dark-haired race are employing all their energies in exploding crackers and eating pork. There is nothing picturesque or pleasant in this feast of lanterns. Your Chinaman is a monotonous animal even in his saturnalia. The women crowd the temples, or light up with small red candles their domestic joss houses. The men pull each others tails, and play half drunken practical jokes in the same temples, or strew the street in front of their doors with crackers and set them on fire, keeping up a constant detonation all over the city. Moreover there are feasts at the eating-houses, and singing girls, with painted faces, sing tum-tum songs and make tum-tum music. If you want any work done you are told, "In two three day can do." If you want to buy anything, the shopkeeper tells you to come again two three day, for that he "too muchee drunkee that samshu." Yet there is very little or no riotous drunkenness. They act like stupid old children, without the innocence, the grace, or the natural freedom of childhood.—*Times' Canton Correspondent*.

SLANG WORDS AND PHRASES.—The Rev. Hugh Stowell Brown, in his lecture on "Manliness," makes the following remarks on the use of slang language:—"The point to which I have next to direct attention is manliness in speech. There are many young men who seem to consider it essential to manliness that they should be masters of slang. The sporting world, like its brother, the swell mob, has a language of its own, but this dog-English extends far beyond the sporting world. It comes, with its hordes of barbarous words, threatening the entire extinction of genuine English. Now, just listen for a moment to our fast young man, or the ape of a fast young man, who thinks that to be a man he must speak in the dark phraseology of slang. If he does anything on his own responsibility he does it on his own 'hook.' If he sees anything remarkably good, he calls it a 'stunner,' the superlative of which is a 'regular stunner.' If a man is requested to pay a tavern bill, he is asked if he will 'stand Sam.' If he meets a savage-looking dog, he calls him an 'ugly customer.' If he meets an eccentric man he calls him a 'rummy old cove.' A sensible man is a 'chap that is up to snuff.' Our young friend never scolds, but 'blows up'; never pays, but 'stumps up'; never finds it difficult to pay, but is 'hard up'; never feels fatigued, but is 'used up.' He has no hat, but shelters his head beneath a 'tile.' He wears no neckcloth, but surrounds his throat with a 'choker.' He lives nowhere, but there is some place where he 'hangs out.' He never goes away or withdraws, but he 'bolts'—he 'slopes'—he 'mizzles'—he 'makes himself scarce'—he 'walks his chalks'—he 'makes tracks'—he 'cuts his stick'—or, what is the same thing, he 'cuts his lucky!' The highest compliment you can pay him is to tell him that he is a 'regular brick.' He does not profess to be brave, but he prides himself on being 'plucky.' Money is a word which he has forgotten, but he talks a good deal about 'tin,' and 'the needful,' 'the rhino,' and 'the ready.' When a man speaks, he 'spouts'—when he holds his peace he 'shuts up'; when he is humiliated, he is 'taken down a peg or two,' and 'made to sing small.' Now, a good deal of this slang is harmless; many of the terms are, I think, very expressive; yet there is much in slang that is objectionable. For example, as Archdeacon Hare observes in one of his sermons, the word 'governor,' as applied to

a father, is to be reprehended. I have heard a young man call his father the 'relieving officer.' Does it not betray on the part of young men great ignorance of the paternal and filial relationships, or great contempt for them? Their father is to such young men merely a governor—merely the representative of authority. Innocently enough the expression is used by thousands of young men who venerate and love their parents; but only think of it, and I am sure you will admit that it is a cold, heartless word when thus applied, and one that ought forthwith to be abandoned."—[*The Times*, in quoting this passage, ascribes it by mistake to the Rev. A. Mursell, of Manchester. Looking at the style of Mr. M.'s published lectures, one could wish that there had been no error in the case.]

[ADVERTISEMENT.]—A NEW SYSTEM OF MEDICINE.—THE ANTISEPTIC TREATMENT.—Great results by harmless means. The most extraordinary cures have been made by this treatment in long-standing complaints. Cancer treated without pain, lupus, scrofula, consumption, throat and skin diseases, ulceration and irritation of the mucous membrane, indigestion with nervousness, diarrhoea, and other chronic disorders. See Treatise on Acacia Charcoal, post free, 1*s.* By W. Washington Evans, M.D., 12, Bernard-street, Primrose-hill, London.

BIRTHS.

WOOD.—March 30, at Sawbridgeworth, Herts, the wife of Rev. J. Wood, of a daughter.
VENABLES.—March 31, at Bonchurch, Isle of Wight, the wife of the Rev. E. Venables, of a daughter.
DICKENS.—April 1, at Iretton House, Boundary-road, St. John's-wood, Mrs. Charles Dickens, of a daughter.
HILLIER.—April 2, at Shortwood, near Nailsworth, Gloucestershire, the wife of Mr. Peter Playne Hillier, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BROWN—WALKER.—March 24, at the Independent Chapel, Fleetwood, by the Rev. H. Lings, the Rev. L. Brown, Baptist minister, Barnsley, to Mrs. Walker, of Fleetwood.
COUSINS—PEISLEY.—March 25, at the Independent Chapel, Abingdon, by the Rev. S. Lepine, Mr. W. G. Cousins, coach-builder, to Anne, youngest daughter of the late Mr. John Peisley.
HOBBS—PARSONS.—March 28, at Kingsgate Chapel, Holborn, by the Rev. Francis Wills, Mr. John Hobbs, of the Borough, to Miss Emily Parsons, of Bedford-street, Holborn.
DENNISTON—HOPE.—March 31, at Belgrave Chapel, Leeds, by the Rev. J. Denniston, of Knottingly, father of the bridegroom, Mr. John Denniston, chemist, Wakefield, to Sarah, daughter of the late Mr. Edward Hope, carver and gilder, Leeds.
RUSSELL—HOWE.—March 31, at Lewisham-road Chapel, by Rev. J. Russell, minister of the chapel, and Rev. Samuel Luke, of Clifton, uncle of the bride, Mr. John Addison Russell, to Mary Ann, eldest daughter of Mr. J. H. Howe, of Dartmouth-grove, Blackheath.
BENNETT—RICHARDSON.—April 2, at the Friends' Meeting House, St. Ives, Huntingdonshire, Alfred W. Bennett, M.A., of Bishopgate-street Without, London, younger son of William Bennett, of Brookham-lodge, near Dorking, to Katharine, second daughter of William Richardson, of Sunderland.
DIGGLE—GRUNDY.—April 2, at the Methodist New Connexion Chapel, Peter-street, Manchester, by the Rev. W. Cooker, Mr. W. Diggle, of Pendleton, Lancashire, to Ann, daughter, of Mr. A. Grundy, of Astley, Worcestershire.
GAY—TRICKER.—April 2, at Taquet-street Chapel, Ipswich, by the Rev. Eliezer Jones, Frederick Gay, to Ann Maria Tricker, both of Ipswich.
BARNETT—SIDDELEY.—April 3, at Knutsford, Cheshire, by the Rev. R. Clowse, R. Barnett, Esq., R.A.M., of Albany-street, Regent's-park, London, to Kate, daughter of Mr. Siddeley, of Aigburth, Liverpool.

DEATHS.

SMITH.—March 26, at Trinity Parsonage, Poplar, Gertrude Mary Elizabeth, the youngest child of the Rev. G. Smith.
WARD.—March 29, at his residence, Grosvenor House, Ripley, Derbyshire, by apoplexy, Mr. Thomas Ward, aged fifty-six years. The deceased was founder of the General Baptist cause at Ripley, an honoured deacon for twenty-five years, and the superintendent of the Sabbath School from its commencement. He was universally beloved, and his death is a great loss to the church. He is regretted by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.
TOULMIN.—March 31, at Rosherville, Kent, Margaret Susanna, the eldest child of S. S. Toulmin, Esq., of Doughty-street, and New-square, Lincoln's-inn, aged eight years and eight months.
SOLLY.—March 31, at 48, Great Ormond-street, Richard Horman Solly, Esq., F.R.S., aged eighty years.
TUCK.—March 31, at Bradenham, Bucks, after a long and painful illness, Mary, the beloved wife of Mr. Buckmaster Joseph Tuck, aged fifty-nine years.
BOAK.—April 2, at her residence, Stockwell-villas, Clapham-road, after a prolonged illness, Miss Mary Boak.
GORT.—April 2, at Petersham, Surrey, Elizabeth, Dowager Viscountess Gort.
SAFFORD.—April 2, at Islington, as calm as in sleep, Mary Safford, relict of Samuel Safford, Esq., of Mettingham Castle, Suffolk, in the ninety-fourth year of her age.
WILLS.—April 2, at his residence, Holt, Wilts, of colic, the Rev. Benjamin Wills, aged fifty years.
MCGRIGOR.—April 2, at 3, Harley-street, Cavendish-square, Sir James McGrigor, Bart., K.C.B., late Director General of the Army Medical Department, in the eighty-seventh year of his age.

Money Market and Commercial Intelligence.

CITY, Tuesday Evening.

During the week the funds have been rather in a declining state. After the holiday of Friday and Saturday the market opened on Monday without activity, and after some fluctuation, closed at $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. below the closing price of Thursday. The fall in the rate of the American exchange, the apprehension created by the failures of Saturday, and the preparations to meet the payment of the instalment due on the 8th inst. on the Indian Loan, exercised some effect; but there was also general weakness in the market. This morning the market opened heavy, and at one period a fresh decline of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. was presented. In the afternoon, however, a decided rally set in, and the closing quotations were $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. above those of yesterday.

With the termination of the quarter and the passage of the 4th of the month the recent slight increase in the demand for money has altogether subsided. At the Bank of England the applica-

tions for money are upon a very moderate scale. In the open market there was a fair demand, but first-class bills can be discounted at $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. In six months paper, with endorsements of a high class, little business is done below 4 per cent. In the Stock Exchange money was in rather more demand, owing to preparations for the monthly settlement and for the payment of the first instalment on the Indian Loan. The current rate for loans on Government securities was about $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

Tenders for the Indian Loan, to the extent of 4,800,000*l.*, were accepted by the East India Company on Thursday, leaving 200,000*l.* to be provided; the members of the Stock Exchange made up a list and tendered for this 200,000*l.*, at 97, but the Company is said to have declined it. The minimum price fixed for the first biddings was 97; it is believed that nearly the whole 4,800,000*l.* has been taken between 97 and 99, while there were some offers as high as 102. The first instalment of 20 per cent. is payable on Thursday next. The new loan was today officially marked in the Stock Exchange list 98*½*. The closing quotation was 98*½* to $\frac{1}{2}$.

Two failures were announced on Saturday. The first is the East India and China firm of Messrs. Maitland, Ewing, and Co., of high standing, and large liabilities, between 200,000*l.* and 300,000*l.* There is apparently full confidence that the whole will, without much delay, be met in full. Messrs. Newwomen, Noble, and Co., also in the India trade, have found it necessary to take a similar step. They held a very respectable position, but, although their liabilities are believed to be comparatively small, there is apparently not the same certainty with regard to a favourable result as in the case of Messrs. Maitland and Co. Fresh reports of mercantile suspensions in London, Liverpool, and Glasgow have been circulated, but they could not be traced to an authentic source.

The reports of the state of trade in the manufacturing districts concur in admitting that there would have been a slight revival but for the intervention of the Easter holidays. The Manchester accounts intimate that the markets in that locality were in a decidedly better position, and that the late decline in yarn and cloth has brought in a few more buyers. Little alteration has occurred in the condition of affairs in Birmingham, and the operations have been on a very restricted scale. The only tendency to improvement has been in the branch connected with the manufacture of military guns. The Nottingham accounts are more encouraging, although purchasers continue cautious in their transactions. In Leeds and Bradford the transactions continue to be without particular feature, but it is expected that the trade with America will shortly improve. The reports from Ireland are more satisfactory, though the markets for linen remain inanimate.

The ascertained imports of the precious metals during the week were 225,000*l.* In addition, about 45,000*l.* in silver has arrived in the Thames from the Continent. The exports were estimated at 314,000*l.*, of which by far the larger proportion consists of silver.

In the general business of the port of London during the past week there was considerable activity. The number of ships reported inward was 237, including 22 with cargoes of corn, flour, rice, &c.; 35 with cargoes of sugar; and 10 from China with the unusually large number of 97,992 packages of tea and 2,385 bales of silk. The number of vessels cleared outward was 117, including 28 in ballast, and those on the berth, loading for the Australian colonies, amount to 48.

The anticipations with regard to a renewed exportation of specie from this country to New York have been confirmed, and the Cunard steamer *Africa* took out on Saturday 64,212*l.*

English railway shares have experienced a partial recovery from the late depression, owing to repurchases by recent speculative sellers, more firmness in the provincial markets, and the anticipation of an improvement in the traffic consequent upon the Easter holidays.

PROGRESS OF THE STOCKS DURING THE WEEK.

	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.
3 per Cent. Consols	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$
Consols for Account	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$
3 per Cent. Red.	—	—	—	—	—	95 $\frac{1}{2}$
New 3 per Cent.	—	—	—	—	—	95 $\frac{1}{2}$
Annuities	—	—	—	—	—	95 $\frac{1}{2}$
India Stock	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bank Stock	—	—	—	—	—	221
Exchange-bills	38 pm	34 pm	Good Friday.	225 $\frac{1}{2}$	34 pm	35 pm
India Bonds	18 pm	12 pm	—	12 pm	15 pm	20 pm
Long Annuities	—	—	—	—	—	—

The Gazette.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From Friday's Gazette.)

An Account pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, c. 32, for the week ending on Wednesday, March 31, 1858.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.	
Notes issued	£32,280,385
Government Debt	£11,015,100
Other Securities	3,459,900
Gold Bullion	17,806,385
Silver Bullion	—
	£32,280,385

BANKING DEPARTMENT.	
Proprietors' Capital	£14,553,000
Reserve	3,897,615
Public Deposits	7,630,763
Other Deposits	12,991,054
Seven Day and other	840,165
Bills	—
	£39,912,597

April 1, 1858. M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

Friday, April 2, 1858.

BANKRUPTS.

INCH, J., apothecary, Wilton-street, Grosvenor-place, April 15, May 20.
 STREED, J., nursery seedsman, Reigate, April 14, May 17.
 JAMES, C., and EVANS, H. J., coopers, Beer-lane and Bermondsey, April 14, May 17.
 HARRISON, W., and TAYLOR, G., maltsters, Hadlow, Kent, April 15, May 14.
 RICHARDSON, C. F., victualler, late of Church-street, Stoke Newington, April 15, May 14.
 WHEAT, G., son, tailor, Plaistow, Essex, April 15, May 14.
 BUNTON, J., hotel-keeper, King's Lynn, Norfolk, April 15, May 14.
 SEATON, H., woollen draper, Chelmsford, April 15, May 14.
 MORRIS, R. W., printer, Oxford, April 15, May 14.
 WILKINS, H., draper, Westthorpe, April 15, May 8.
 PHILLIPS, J., wood turner, Birmingham, April 15, May 11.
 SHIMMONS, E., boat maker, Birmingham, April 15, May 10.
 YOUNG, W. W., YOUNG, J. W., and YOUNG, G., millers, North Glamorgan, April 15, May 17.
 GOLDEN, J. W., cart maker, Brighouse, Yorkshire, April 19, May 11.
 MORRIS, T., coal merchant, Rhyl, Flintshire, April 16, May 13.

Tuesday, April 6, 1858.

BANKRUPTS.

RICHARDSON, C. F., victualler, Stoke Newington, April 15, May 14.
 DOVE, T., chemist and druggist, Clay Cross, Derbyshire, April 17, May 20.
 GRAVER, T. R., painter, Scarborough, April 20, May 11.
 MOORE, H., iron merchant, Tipton, Staffordshire, April 19, May 10.
 POWELL, J., and POWELL, T., awl blade makers, Birmingham, April 17, May 6.
 HUMBERT, G., outfitter, Whitechapel, April 19, May 14.
 PHENIX, C., brewer, Buxton, Derbyshire, April 20, May 10.
 PROSE, R., stationer, Teignmouth, April 14, May 13.
 WILLIAMS, and WILLIAMS, earthenware manufacturers, Stoke-upon-Trent, April 17, May 6.
 WICKS, J., broker, Bristol, April 19, May 17.

Markets.

CORN EXCHANGE, LONDON, Monday, April 5.

We had a very short supply of wheat this morning from Essex and Kent, and the finest samples sold more readily and in some instances 1s per quarter dearer than on Monday last. There was rather more inquiry for good foreign, but not at any improvement in price. Flour held for rather more money. Barley sold steadily at last week's quotations. Beans and peas firm. We had a short supply of oats, and good corn found buyers at fully 6d per quarter more than on Monday last. Linseed and cakes much the same as last week. Red clover-seed sold at irregular prices, and 2s per cwt lower, but white unaltered.

BRITISH.		FOREIGN.	
Wheat	s. d.	Wheat	s. d.
Essex and Kent, Red 44 to 46	46 48	Dantzic	50 to 54
Do. White	46 48	Konigsberg, Red	44 50
Line, Norfolk, and		Pomeranian, Red	40 48
Yorkshire Red	40 44	Rostock	46 48
Do. Scotch	40 44	Danish and Holstein	40 44
Do. 38 44		East Prussia	40 42
Barley, mashing	38 42	Petersburg	38 42
Do. distilling	28 30	Riga and Archangel	—
Malt (pale)	60 68	Polish Odessa	40 42
Beans, masagan	—	Marianopolis	40 42
Do. ticks	—	Taganrog	—
Harrow	—	Egyptian	50 54
Pigeon	—	American (U.S.)	41 48
Peas, White	38 40	Barley, Pomeranian	30 34
Do. Grey	40 42	Konigsberg	—
Do. Malt	40 42	Danish	27 30
Do. Bolders	40 42	East Prussia	22 24
Flax (English new)	48 50	Egyptian	20 21
Do. Foreign	46 50	Odessa	22 24
Oats (English new)	22 25	Do. —	—
Flour, town made, per		Horse	32 34
Sack of 48 lb	39 40	Pigeon	36 38
Linseed, English	—	Egyptian	32 33
Do. Baltic	48 50	Peas, White	34 40
Do. Black Sea	50 52	Oats —	—
Hempseed	42 44	Dutch	21 26
Canaryseed	78 82	Jahde	20 26
Oliverseed, per cwt. of		Danish	19 24
112 lb. English	56 70	Danish, Yellow feed	23 25
German	50 70	Swedish	24 26
French	59 56	Petersburg	21 25
American	42 46	Flour, per bar. of 196 lb.	—
Linseed Cakes, 134 lb. to 141 lb.		New York	20 21
Rape Cakes, 104 lb. to 107 lb. per ton		Spanish, per sack	—
Hempseed, 54 lb. to 55 lb. per last		Carawayseed, per cwt.	32 40

NEEDS, Monday, April 5.—Cloverseed continues in active request, at fully last Monday's currency. In trefoil a steady business is doing, at late rates. Linseed and rapeseed move off steadily, at full prices. Canary and other seeds are a slow sale, yet we have no actual change to notice in their value. In cakes a very moderate business is doing, at last week's decline in value.

BREAD.—The prices of wheat bread, in the metropolis, are from 6d to 7d; household ditto, 4d to 6d.

BUTCHERS' MEAT, ISLINGTON, Monday, April 5.

There was a very poor show of foreign stock in to-day's market, and its general quality was rather inferior. Compared with many previous weeks, the arrivals of home-fod beasts fresh up this morning were very limited, and most breeds came to hand in but poor condition. Owing to the moderate supplies of meat on sale in the dead meat markets, and to the favourable weather for slaughtering, the beef trade ruled steady, at an advance in the quotations realised on Monday last of fully 2d, in some instances 4d, per 8 lbs. The prime Scotch sold without much difficulty at 4s 6d per 8 lbs., and a very good clearance was effected. From Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, and Cambridgeshire we received 1,800 Scotch and shorthorns; from other parts of England, 300 of various breeds; from Scotland, 100 Scotch, and from Ireland, 250 oxen. With sheep we were very moderately supplied for the time of year; but most breeds came to hand in fair condition. There was a decided improvement in the general tone of the mutton trade, and, in some cases, prices were the turn higher; the general top figure for Downs in the wool was 5s, but some few pens realised 5s 2d per 8 lbs.; Downs out of the wool went at 4s 4d to 4s 6d per 8 lbs. The show of lambs was limited, and the demand for them ruled steady, at from 6s to 7s per 8 lbs. Calves, the supply of which was limited, sold readily at 4d per 8 lbs above the currencies realised on Monday last; the best veal was worth 5s 4d per 8 lbs. The few pigs in the market were in somewhat improved request, but no advance took place in their value.

Per 8 lbs. to sink the Offal.

s. d.		s. d.	
Inf. coarse beasts	3 2 to 3 4	Pr. coarse woolled	4 0 to 4 6
Second quality	3 0 3 8	Prime Southdown	4 8 5 0
Prime large oxen	3 10 4 2	Lge. coarse calves	4 0 4 10
Prime Scotch, &c.	4 4 4 6	Prime small	5 0 5 4
Coarse inf. sheep	3 2 3 4	Large hogs	3 0 4 0
Second quality	3 0 3 10	Neat sm. porkers	4 2 4 4

Lambs 6s 6d to 7s 0d.

Suckling calves, 19s. to 22s.; Quarter-old store pigs, 19s. to 22s. each.

NEWGATE and LEADENHALL, Monday, April 5.

Compared with many previous weeks, the arrivals of Scotch and country-killed meat has been only moderate since Monday

last. To-day the supplies generally are by no means extensive, and there is a better feeling in the demand at full prices.

Per 8 lbs. by the carcass.

s. d.		s. d.	
Inf. beef	8 8 to 9 0	Inf. mutton	2 10 to 3 4
Middling ditto	8 2 3 4	Middling ditto	3 6 3 10
Prime large do.	8 6 3 8	Prime ditto	4 0 4 4
Do. small do.	8 10 4 0	Veal	3 8 4 8
Large pork	8 0 8 6	Small pork	3 8 4 4

Lambs, 5s 6d to 6s 6d.

PRODUCE MARKET, MINCEING-LANE, April 6.

The markets for foreign and colonial produce are still closed for the Easter holidays.

TEA.—The market remains very dull privately. Common Congou is quoted 18d per lb.

SUGAR.—Very few inquiries have been made either for home use or for export, and there have been no transactions to report. The refined market has been entirely closed.

COFFEE.—A few dealings by private contract have been reported in Plantation Ceylon at steady rates.

RICE.—No transactions of any importance have been reported, but a large quantity is advertised for public sale during the week.

PROVISIONS, Monday, April 5.—There was next to nothing done in Irish butter last week. No regular prices. For the little that was sold buyers were supplied on their own terms. Best foreign was in fair demand, and is to 2s dearer. Bacon was rather more saleable landed, and for shipment at an advance of 1s, and in some instances 2s per cwt. Hams met a slow sale at no noticeable change in value. Lard was dull, and is to 2s per cwt cheaper.

PRICES OF BUTTER, CHEESE, HAMS, &c.

s. d.		s. d.	
Friesland, per cwt.	106 to 112	Cheshire, per cwt.	66 to 76
Kiel	106 112	Cheddar	72 82
Dorset	108 116	Double Gloucester	54 68
Carlow	96 104	Single ditto	—
Waterford	96 104	York Hams	78 84
Cork	100 112	Westmoreland ditto	78 84
Limerick	90 100	Irish ditto	70 80
Sligo	—	Wiltshire Bacon (dried)	58 62
Fresh, per dozen	12 14	Irish (green)	50 58

POTATOES, BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS, Monday, April 5.—We continue to receive moderate supplies of potatoes coastwise and by land-carriage. The imports, last week, amounted to 1,531 tons from Rouen, 130 tons from Newport, 206 tons from Bruges, 380 tons from Dunkirk, 1,200 tons from Antwerp, 220 tons from Louvain, and 64 tons from Ostend. On the whole, the demand is steady, at our quotations. York Regents, 140s to 200s; Kent and Essex do., 100s to 160s; Scotch, 180s to 170s; Do. Cups, 100s to 110s; Middlings, 60s to 120s; Foreign 80s to 100s per ton.

COVENT GARDEN, Saturday, April 3.—Trade has this week been anything but brisk. Strawberries in small quantities continue to make their appearance. Of pears Beurree Rance, Easter Beurree, and No Plus Meuris may still be obtained. Oranges of all kinds are both good and abundant. Among vegetables are asparagus, rhubarb, and sea-kale. Winter greens are plentiful. French salad is excellent; it still consists of cabbage lettuce, barbe de capucine, Batavian endive, and turnip radishes. Cornish brocoli realises from 2d to 4d per head. New potatoes are making their appearance, they fetch 2s 6d to 3s per lb.; peas, 3s to 4s per punnet; and green artichokes, 6s to 8s per dozen. Cucumbers are scarce. Best samples of old potatoes have advanced in price. Out flowers chiefly consist of orchids, gardenias, heliotropes, pansies, pulcherrima, geraniums, violets, mignonette, heaths, primulas, camellias, cyclamens, tulips, hyacinths, and roses.

HOPS, Monday, April 5.—Our market during the past week has exhibited an improved tone, and though the business transacted has not been large, a better disposition to hold samples with colour and quality has been observed, and full rates realised. Yearlings and fine 1855's have commanded more attention. Our currency is as follows:—Mid and East Kent, 70s to 90s; World of Kent, 54s to 60s; Sussex, 50s to 54s; Yearlings, &c., 21s to 25s.

WOOL, Monday, April 5.—Since our last report, scarcely any business has been transacted in our market, either for home use or export to the continent; indeed prices generally are almost nominal. To effect sales to any extent, further depressed rates must be submitted to, although the supply of wool is not extensive.

FLAX, HEMP, and COIR, Saturday, April 3.—We have no change to notice in the value of flax, for which the demand still rules heavy. Hemp is less active, and Petersburg clean may be purchased at 30d per ton. A fair business is doing in jute and coir goods, at full quotations.

TALLOW, Monday, April 5.—Our market is flat, and prices are rather lower than on Monday last. To-day, P.Y.C. on the spot is quoted at 54s 6d. Town tallow is 52s 6d nett cash. Rough fat 2s 11d per 8 lbs.

PARTICULARS.

	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.
Stock	34194	34699	24019	18694	13763
Price of Yellow Candle	67s 6d 47s 9d	47s 6d 50s 6d	54s 6d 54s 6d	to to	to to
Delivery last Week	1604	1890	1797	1330	844
Ditto from the 1st of June	87085	73017	92022	94216	93595
Arrived last Week	1315	2580	757	712	216
Ditto from the 1st of June	97064	70716	69499	93081	95595
Price of Town Tallow	67s 6d 47s 9d	47s 6d 50s 6d	54s 6d 54s 6d	to to	to to

COALS, Monday, April 5.—The trade commenced with great briskness, and factors succeeded in getting an advance of 1s to 6d per ton on most sorts. Hetton's, 18s; Tees, 17s 6d; South Hetton's, 17s 6d; Kellie, 16s 9d; Gosforth, 14s; Northumberland, 13s 6d; New Tanfield, 13s; Tanfield Moor, 12s 6d; Fresh arrivals, 127.

Advertisements.

WANTED, a Christian YOUNG MAN, who would be generally useful in a GROCERY BUSINESS. Apply, stating particulars, to J. G. H., Post-office, Kingsbridge, Devon.

TO GROCERS, &c.—Wanted, by a respectable YOUNG MAN (age twenty-two), a situation as COUNTERMAN or CLERK, in a West-end or Country Family Trade. Apply to J. S., Post-office, Lamb Conduit-street, London, W.C.

TO PROPRIETORS OF SCHOOLS AND GENERAL ADVERTISERS.
C. R. NELSON, PUBLISHER and GENERAL ADVERTISEMENT AGENT,
 25, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street, London.
 Advertisements inserted in all the London and Provincial Newspapers, Magazines, and Periodicals, without commission—the charges being the same as made by the Publishers of the various papers, thus saving trouble, and the advertiser having only one account without additional expense. Estimates given free of charge.

COCOA-NUT FIBRE MATTING.—TRE-LOAR'S IS THE BEST.—Prize Medals awarded, London, New York, and Paris. Catalogues, containing prices and every particular, free by post. Warehouse, 42, Ludgate-hill, London.

ZUTOO CIGARS! at Goodrich's Cigar, Tobacco, and Snuff Store, 407, Oxford-street, London, near Soho-square. Boxes containing fourteen very fine Zutoo Cigars, for 3s.; post free, six stamps extra. Pound boxes containing 105, 21s. None are genuine unless signed, "H. N. Goodrich."

RIMMEL'S CHRISTMAS SHOW.—Ornaments for Christmas Trees of an entirely novel description. Flowers containing Perfume, Birds' Nests, &c., from 6d. to 10s. 6d.; the new style of French-mounted Toilet Bottles, Fancy Perfume Boxes and Baskets, &c., from 6d. to 5l. 5s.; Perfumed Almanacks, 6d., by post for seven stamps. Wholesale and retail, at Rimmel's, 46, Strand; and Crystal Palace.

SECONDHAND GOLD WATCHES, by eminent makers, warranted genuine, accurate, perfect in condition, and at half the original cost. A choice stock at WALES and McCULLOCH'S, 32, Ludgate-street (near St. Paul's).

GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH, USED IN THE ROYAL LAUNDRY. The LADIES are respectfully informed that this Starch is EXCLUSIVELY USED IN THE ROYAL LAUNDRY, and HER MAJESTY'S LAUNDRESSES say, that although she has tried Wheat, Rice, and other Powder Starches, she has found none of them equal to the GLENFIELD, which is THE FINEST STARCH SHE EVER USED. Wotherspoon and Co., Glasgow and London.

ELKINGTON and CO., PATENTEES of the ELECTRO PLATE, MANUFACTURING SILVER-SMITHS, BRONZISTS, &c., beg to intimate that they have added to their extensive Stocks a large variety of new designs in the highest class of art, which have recently obtained for them at the Paris Exhibition the decoration of the Cross of the Legion of Honour, as well as the "Grande Medaille d'Honneur" (the only one accorded to the trade). The Council Medal was also awarded to them at the Exhibition of 1851.

Each article bears their mark, E. and Co., under a Crown, and articles sold as being plated by Elkington's patent process afford no guarantee of quality.

22, Regent-street, } London,
 45, Moorgate-street, }
 And at their Manufactory, Newhall-street, Birmingham.
 Estimates and Drawings sent free by post. Replating and Gilding as usual.

MAPPIN'S "SHILLING" RAZORS, warranted good by the Makers, shave well for Twelve Months without Grinding.

MAPPIN'S 2s. RAZORS shave well for Three Years.

MAPPIN'S 3s. RAZORS (suitable for Hard or Soft Beards) shave well for Ten Years.

MAPPIN BROTHERS, Queen's Cutlery Works, Sheffield; and 67, King William-street, City, London; where the largest Stock of Cutlery in the World is kept.

MAPPIN'S ELECTRO-SILVER PLATE and TABLE CUTLERY.

MAPPIN BROTHERS, Manufacturers by Special Appointment to the Queen, are the only Sheffield makers who supply the consumer in London. Their London Show Rooms, 67 and 68, King William-street, London-bridge, contain by far the Largest STOCK of ELECTRO-SILVER PLATE and TABLE CUTLERY in the World, which is transmitted direct from their Manufactory, Queen's Cutlery Works, Sheffield.

	Fiddle Pattern.	Double Thread.	King's Pattern.	Lily Pattern.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
12 Table Forks, best quality	1 16 0	2 14 0	3 0 0	3 12 0
12 Table Spoons do.	1 16 0	2 14 0	3 0 0	3 12 0
12 Dessert Forks do.	1 7 0	2 0 0	2 4 0	2 14 0
12 Dessert Spoons do.	1 7 0	2 0 0	2 4 0	2 14 0
12 Tea Spoons do.	0 16 0	1 4 0	1 7 0	1 16 0
2 Sauce Ladles do.	0 8 0	0 10 0	0 11 0	0 12 0
1 Gravy Spoon do.	0 7 0	0 10 0	0 11 0	0 13 0
4 Salt Spoons (gilt bowls) do.	0 6 0	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 14 0
1 Mustard Spoon do.	0 1 8	0 2 6	0 3 0	0 3 6
1 Pair Sugar Tongs do.	0 3 6	0 5 0	0 6 0	0 7 0
1 Pr. Fish Carvers do.	1 0 0	1 10 0	1 14 0	1 18 0
1 Butter Knife do.	0 3 0	0 5 0	0 6 0	0 7 0
1 Soup Ladle do.	0 12 0	0 16 0	0 17 6	1 0 0
6 Egg Spoons (gilt) do.	0 10 0	0 15 0	0 18 0	1 1 0

Complete Service 10 13 10 15 16 6 17 13 6 21 4 6
 Any Article can be had separately at the same Prices.

One Set of 4 Corner Dishes (forming 8 Dishes), 8s. 8s.; One Set of 4 Dish Covers—viz., one 30 inch, one 18 inch, and two 14 inch, 10s. 10s.; Cruet Frame, 4 Glass, 2s.; Full-Size Tea and Coffee Service, 9l. 10s. A Costly Book of Engravings, with prices attached, may be had on application.

	Ordinary Quality.	Medium Quality.	Best Quality.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Two Dozen Full-Size Table Knives, Ivory Handles	2 4 0	3 6 0	4 12 0
14 Doz. Full-Size Cheese ditto	1 4 0	1 14 6	2 11 0
One Pair Regular Meat Carvers	0 7 6	0 11 0	0 15 6
One Pair Extra-Sized ditto	0 8 6	0 12 0	0 16 6
One Pair Poultry Carvers	0 7 6	0 11 0	0 15 6
One Steel for Sharpening	0 3 0	0 4 0	0 6 0

Complete Service 4 10 0 6 18 6 9 16 6
 Messrs. Mappin's Table Knives still maintain their unrivalled superiority; and their blades, being their own Sheffield manufacture, are of the very first quality, with secure Ivory Handles, which do not come loose in hot water; and the difference in price is occasioned solely by the superior quality and thickness of the Ivory Handles.

MAPPIN BROTHERS, 67 and 68, King William-street, City, London; Manufactory, Queen's Cutlery Works, Sheffield.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.
METALLIC PEN MAKER TO THE QUEEN,
 BY ROYAL COMMAND.

JOSEPH GILLOTT begs most respectfully to inform the Commercial World, Scholastic Institutions, and the public generally that, by a novel application of his unrivalled Machinery for making Steel Pens, and in accordance with the scientific spirit of the times, he has introduced a New Series of his useful productions, which, for Excellence of Temper, Quality of Material, and, above all, Cheapness in Price, he believes will ensure universal approbation, and defy competition.

Each Pen bears the impress of his name as a guarantee of quality; and they are put up in the usual style of boxes, containing one gross each, with label outside, and the fac-simile of his signature.

At the request of persons extensively engaged in tuition J. G. has introduced his

WARRANTED SCHOOL AND PUBLIC PENS, which are especially adapted to their use, being of different degrees of flexibility, and with fine, medium, and broad points, suitable for the various kinds of Writing taught in Schools.

Sold Retail by all Stationers, Booksellers, and other respectable Dealers in Steel Pens.—Merchants and wholesale Dealers can be supplied at the Works, Graham-street; 96, New-street, Birmingham;

No. 91, JOHN-STREET, NEW YORK; and at 97, GRACE-CHURCH-STREET, LONDON.

WHEN YOU ASK FOR
GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH,
SEE THAT YOU GET IT.
as inferior kinds are often substituted.

IN ANSWER to "WHY GIVE MORE?"
try **RUSSELLS and COMPANY'S**, who sell none but the
BEST TEAS and COFFEES, 42, Borough (first from the
Railway Station); 71 and 72, Borough; and 25, King-street,
Covent-garden, London.

OSBORNE'S PEAT-SMOKED BREAKFAST
BACON is a great luxury to the domestic circle, and now
selling at 7d. and 8d. per lb. by the half side; Spanish and
Westphalia Hams, 9d. per lb.; Spiced Breakfast Tongues, 7d.
each, or 3s. 8d. per half-dozen; Ohedlar, Loaf Cheese, 6d. and 7d.
per lb.; good Cheshire, well adapted for family use, 7d. and
8d. per lb.; rich blue-mould Stilton, 8d. to 10d.; matchless
ditto, the connoisseur's delight, 14d. Butters in perfection at
reasonable rates. Other edibles equally moderate, at a saving
of 15 per cent. to the purchaser in all provisions; packages
gratis.

OSBORNE'S CHEESE WAREHOUSE,
Osborne House, 30, Ludgate-hill, near St. Paul's, E.C.

THE BEST FOOD FOR CHILDREN, INVALIDS, AND
OTHERS.

ROBINSON'S PATENT BARLEY, for
making superior Barley-Water in fifteen minutes, has not
only obtained the patronage of her Majesty and the Royal
Family, but has become of general use to every class of the com-
munity, and is acknowledged to stand unrivalled as an em-
mently pure, nutritious, and light food for Infants, Children,
and Invalids; much approved for making a delicious Custard
Pudding, and excellent for thickening Soups or Sauces.

ROBINSON'S PATENT GROATS for more
than thirty years have been held in constant and in-
creasing public estimation, as the purest farinaceous food, and
as the best and most valuable preparation for making a pure
and delicate gruel, which forms a light and nutritious supper
for the aged, is a popular recipe for colds and influenza, is of
general use in the sick chamber, and alternately with the
Patent Barley is an excellent food for infants and children.

Prepared only by the Patentees, **ROBINSON, BELLVILLE,**
and **CO.** Purveyors to the Queen, 64, Red Lion-street, Hol-
born, London.

Sold by all respectable grocers, druggists, and others, in town
and country, in packets of 6d. and 1s., and in family cisterns
at 2s., 5s., and 10s. each.

CARPETS—TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS,
VELVET PILE, &c. We invite our Customers and the
Public to inspect our new purchases of the above goods, and
which we are NOW SELLING at the following REDUCED
PRICES:

Carpets at 2s. 4d. that were 2s. 11d. a yard.
" " 2s. 6d. " " 2s. 8d. "
" " 3s. 6d. " " 4s. 3d. "
Rugs at 1s. 7d. that were 2s. 9d. each.
" " 17s. 6d. " " 21s. "

And others proportionately low.
CHARLES MEEKING and Co.,
BROOKE HOUSE, 141 and 142, HOLBORN (two doors West
of Fumivall-inn).

BENSON'S WATCHES.

"Excellence of design and perfection of workmanship."
Morning Chronicle.
"The qualities of his manufacture stand second to none."
Morning Advertiser.
"All that can be desired in finish, taste, and design."
Globe.
"The Watches here exhibited surpass those of any other En-
glish manufacturer."
Observer.

Those who cannot personally inspect this extensive and costly
stock, should send two stamps for "BENSON'S ILLUSTRATED
PAMPHLET," containing important information requisite in the
purchase of a Watch, and from which they can select with the
greatest certainty the one adapted to their use. Silver Watches,
from 2 to 50 Guineas—Gold Watches, from 4s. 10s. to 100
Guineas. Every Watch warranted, and sent post paid to any
part of England, Scotland, Ireland, or Wales, upon receipt of a
remittance. MERCHANTS, SHIPPERS, AND WATCH DEALERS SUPPLIED.
—WATCHES EXCHANGED OR REPAIRED.

MANUFACTORY, 33 & 34, LUDGATE-HILL, LONDON, E.C.
Established 1749.

WILLIAM S. BURTON'S General Furnish-
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and free by post. It contains upwards of 400 illustrations of
his limited Stock of Electro and Sheffield Plate, Nickel Silver
and Britannia Metal goods, Stoves, Saws, Marble Mantel-
pieces, Kitchen Ranges, Lamps, Gasaliers, Tea Urns and Kettles,
Clocks, Table Cutlery, Baths and Toilet Ware, Turnery, Iron
and Brass Bedsteads, Bedding, Bed Hangings, &c. &c., with
Lists of Prices and Plans of the Sixteen large Show Rooms, at
39, Oxford-street, W.; 1, 1A, 2, and 3, Newman-street; and 6,
5, and 6, Perry's-place, London.

FURNITURE.—ILLUSTRATED CATA-
LOGUE.—Enlarged and Revised Edition, containing De-
signs of Furniture suited to the most elaborate or economical
style of Furnishing, with estimates showing the necessary
outlay for fitting up large or small Houses in a comfortable and
substantial manner. The drawings in this work are priced and
laid out in the appendix, so that persons at a distance
wishing to purchase one or more articles only, may, by stating
the numbers selected in the Catalogue, avoid the expense and
inconvenience of a journey to London, and at the same time
secure all the advantages which the catalogue only can afford
(to be had gratis), of **HOWITT and CO.**, General House Fur-
nishers, 226, 227, 228, 229, High Holborn.

MOWITT and CO., House Furnishers, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230,
High Holborn.

1858.—CLERGYMEN about to FURNISH
should apply for a copy of a new **ILLUSTRATED**
ESTIMATE BOOK, which will be published by Messrs.
COBBETT and Co. (gratis and post free) the first week in
April. From the numerous miracles of their former work,
Messrs. Cobbett have found it imperative to prepare an en-
tirely new Catalogue, which will contain revised estimates for
Furnishing with elegance and economy, at fixed prices, on a
plan altogether peculiar to their Establishment. Illustrated by
27 elegant and useful Designs of Furniture adapted for
Drawing, Dining, and Bed-rooms, Offices, Libraries, Halls, &c.,
and taken from Goods actually in Stock. References of the
highest character to numerous Clergymen in various parts of
the kingdom. All ORDERS DELIVERED CARRIAGE FREE, REGARD-
LESS OF DISTANCE.—**COBBETT and CO., Manufacturers and**
General House Furnishers, Deptford-bridge, London (ten
minutes by rail from London-bridge).

COALS.—By Screw and Railway.—HIGH-
BURY and KINGSLAND COAL DEPOTS.—**LEA and**
COMPANY'S HETTON'S and TEE'S WALLSEND, the best
House Coals in the world, 2s. per ton, direct from the Colliery
by their chartered screw-steamers; Hartlepool, 2s.; Sil-
kstone, first class, 21s.; second class, 20s.; third class, 19s.;
Clay Cross, first class, 20s.; second class, 18s.; Barnsley,
15s. per ton, net cash. Delivered, screened, to any part of
London.—Address, **LEA and CO., Chief Offices, North London**
Railway Stations, Highbury, Islington, and Kingsland.

A MIRACLE!!

DEAFNESS, NOISES in the HEAD.—
Another Extraordinary Cure!—Mr. G. Jenner, Bag-
lana, Hayre, Middlesex, was deaf for thirteen years, and cured
in one night. A Book for Self-Cure sent to any part for six
stamps. Address, **BURGESS COLSTON, M.B.C.S. and M.R.S.L.,**
7, Leicester-place, Leicester-square, W.C. At home from Eleven
to Four, to see Patients, where thousands of letters may be
seen from persons cured.

IMMEDIATE RELIEF.—DURKEE'S
GREEN MOUNTAIN VEGETABLE OINTMENT at
once relieves, on being applied, all who suffer from boils, insect
stings, gout, scrofula, rheumatism, and all inflammatory
wounds. Its power in all these cases is acknowledged to sur-
pass any other medicine. Sold in pots, 1s. 1d. and 2s. 6d.
each, by all Chemists.

Wholesale Agents, Preston and Sons, 94, Smithfield-bars.

THE BEST REMEDY for INDIGESTION.

NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS are confidently recom-
mended as a simple but certain remedy for Indigestion, which
is the cause of nearly all the diseases to which we are subject,
being a medicine so uniformly grateful and beneficial, that it is
with justice called the

"NATURAL STRENGTHENER OF THE HUMAN
STOMACH."

NORTON'S PILLS act as a powerful tonic and gentle
aperient; are mild in their operation; safe under any circum-
stances; and thousands of persons can now bear testimony to
the benefits to be derived from their use.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. each, in every
town in the Kingdom.

CAUTION!—Be sure to ask for "Norton's Pills," and do not
be persuaded to purchase the various imitations.

RUPTURES CURED WITHOUT A TRUSS.

All sufferers from this complaint (especially those who
have been deceived by the pretensions of empirics who have
advertised their "so-called" remedies) are earnestly invited to
communicate with Dr. Thomson, as he can confidently guarantee
them relief in every case. His remedy has been extensively
used for many years past with perfect success, and is now in-
known as a public duty, through the medium of the press. In
every case of single or double Rupture in either sex, however
bad or long standing, it is perfectly applicable, effecting a
radical cure in a short time, without confinement or incon-
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those who have been for years, perhaps, obliged to wear galling
trusses, or other modes of support. Patients in any part of
the Kingdom can have the remedy sent to them, post free
(packed so that no one can know the contents), with full and
simple instructions for use, on receipt of 10s. in postage stamps
or by post office order, payable at the General Post Office to Dr.
Ralph Thomson, 1A, Arlington-street, Hampstead-road, Lon-
don. Sufferers are informed that this remedy can be procured
in NO OTHER WAY than by sending direct to Dr. Thomson for
it; thus they are effectually protected against the possibility of
imposition.

The following Testimonials are selected from upwards of
2,700 in the possession of the Doctor, and are used with the
full consent of their writers:—"If anything is worth knowing,
it is worthy of being extensively known, and I consider there
can be no degradation in your advertising your remedy, as you
aim at the mitigation of suffering and the preservation of life,
and your name and position ought to protect you from the
charge of envy and malice." J. Pomara, M.D. Professor of
Medicine. "Your remedy quite cured the case I told you of."
J. M., Esq., surgeon, Edgware-road. "I find myself completely
cured, and have tried every means to prove the cure by lifting
and running, which I am happy to say, I can do without pain
or using any truss." F. W. "Many thanks for your remedy;
I have thrown my truss away, glad enough to get rid of the torture
of it." G. H. "Your remedy has cured my rupture, and I have
used violent exertion since without any sign of its reappearance."
Miss S. "A fair time has elapsed since I used your
remedy, moreover I have been examined by our surgeon, who
declares I am quite cured." J. P. "My rupture being twenty-
eight years old, I never expected so perfect a cure." E. L.
"My boy's rupture is cured, and he is now quite easy, and can
play about without pain." Mrs. H. P. "I applied your
remedy six weeks ago, and it gives me great pleasure to inform
you my rupture has not been down since." D. L.

KEATING'S PALE NEWFOUNDLAND

COD LIVER OIL, perfectly pure, nearly tasteless,
and free from adulteration of any kind, having been analyzed,
reported on, and recommended by Professors TAYLOR and THOM-
SON, of Guy's and St. Thomas's Hospitals, who, in the words
of the late Dr. FERREIRA, say that "The finest oil is that most
devoid of colour, odour, and flavour," characters this will be
found to possess in a high degree. Half-pint 1s. 6d., Pint 2s.
2d., Quart 4s. 6d., and Five-pint Bottles 10s. 6d. Imperial
Measure.

79, St. Paul's Churchyard, London.

DR. DE JONGH'S

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL has
now, in consequence of its marked superiority over
every other variety, secured the entire confidence and almost
universal preference of the most eminent Medical Prac-
titioners as the most speedy and effectual remedy for CONSUMPTION,
BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, DIABETES,
DYSPEPSIA OF THE STOMACH, NEURALGIA, RICKETS, INFANTILE WASTING,
GENERAL DEBILITY, and ALL SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS.
Its leading distinctive characteristics are:
COMPLETE PRESERVATION OF ACTIVE AND ESSENTIAL PRINCIPLES.
INVARIABLE PURITY AND UNIFORM STRENGTH.
ENTIRE FREEDOM FROM NAUSEOUS FLAVOUR AND AFTER TASTE.
RAPID CURATIVE EFFECTS AND CONSEQUENT ECONOMY.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS:—

A. B. GRANVILLE, Esq., M.D., F.R.S.,
Author of "The Spas of Germany," "The Spas of England,"
"On Sudden Death," &c. &c.

"Dr. Granville has used Dr. De Jongh's Light-Brown Cod
Liver Oil extensively in his practice, and has found it not only
efficacious, but uniform in its qualities. He believes it to be
preferable in many respects to oils sold without the guarantee
of such an authority as Dr. De Jongh. Dr. GRANVILLE HAS
FOUND THAT THIS PARTICULAR KIND PRODUCES THE DESIRED
EFFECT IN A SHORTER TIME THAN OTHERS, AND THAT IT DOES NOT
CAUSE THE NAUSEA AND INDIGESTION TOO OFTEN CONSEQUENT
ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE PALE NEWFOUNDLAND OILS. The
Oil being, moreover, much more palatable, Dr. Granville's
patients have themselves expressed a preference for Dr. De
Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil."

"THE LANCET."
Dr. De Jongh gives the preference to the Light-Brown Oil
over the Pale Oil, which contains scarcely any volatile fatty
acid, a smaller quantity of iodine, phosphoric acid, and the
elements of bile, and upon which ingredients the efficacy of
Cod Liver Oil, no doubt, partly depends. Some of the de-
ficiencies of the Pale Oil are attributable to the method of its
preparation, and especially to its filtration through charcoal.
IS THE PREFERENCE OF THE LIGHT-BROWN OIL OVER THE PALE
OIL WELL COUSID. We have carefully tested a specimen
of Dr. De Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil. We find it to
be genuine, and rich in iodine and the elements of bile.

Sold ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-pints, 2s. 6d.; Pints, 4s. 9d.;
Quarts, 9s.; and bottled and labelled with Dr. De JONGH'S stamp
and signature, WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE, by most
respectable Chemists throughout the United Kingdom.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEPOT,
ANSAR, HARMOD, & CO., 77, STRAND, LONDON (W.C.)

By whom the Oil is daily forwarded to all parts of the
Metropolis.

DR. JERRE'S SARRAPARILLA, DAN-
DELION, CHAMOMILE, and QUININE PILLS.

The discoveries in Modern Medical Science have so far ad-
vanced the Chemist in combining certain Vegetable Medicines,
without one destroying the properties of the other, such a
combination is achieved in **JERRE'S PILLS**, and are admitted
by Medical men to be the best remedy for curing the worst
forms of the following complaints:—All Diseases of the Skin,
Pimples, Liver Complaints, Blisters on the Face, Dropsy,
Bowel Complaints, Bilious Attacks, Pains in the Limbs, Rheu-
matism and Gout, Gravel, Dropsy, Pains in the Loins, and
Kidney Diseases.

They purify the blood, strengthen the nerves, and revive the
whole system by reorganizing all the vital forces.
Sold in boxes at 1s. 1d., 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 7s. 6d., and 11s., by
all Chemists, and prepared by Dr. Jerre, 10, Hungerford-street,
Strand.

SINGULAR CURE—HOLLOWAYS.

CHAMOMILE and PILLS.—Mr. John Smithson, of Bal-
car, writes to Professor Holloway, March 24th, 1858, thus:—
"Sir, Mrs. Wm. Walker and her wife, who reside at Bal-
car, were, about seven years since, thrown out of a gig. Mrs.
Walker was severely injured about the legs. After trying every
medicine that could possibly be recommended during the winter
of that time, without the slightest amendment whatever, was
at last induced to try Holloway's Ointment and Pills. These
completely cured her in a few weeks, and she is now as well as
ever she was in her life."

Sold by all Medicine Vendors throughout the World, and at
Professor Holloway's Establishment, 214, Strand, London.

OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND'S SAR-
SAPARILLA, SARRAPARILLA PILLS, and ALL-
HEALING OINTMENT.

No sooner is the "Incurable Perspiration" checked than a
new evil begins to manifest itself. A skin disease is often
felt in the Chest, wheezing, difficulty of Breathing, Cold, Cough,
Hoarseness in the Head, Swelling of the Throat, Cold Chills,
and Hot Flushes—producing a bad variety of Cutaneous or
Skin Diseases, Loss of Appetite, Blisters on the Face, Age in
the Face or Breast, Pains in the Back or Bladder, Constipation,
Palpitation of the Heart, or other symptoms, come rushing in
to torment the sensitive frame. The surest and most ef-
fectual method to remove all these ills is to restore what has been
arrested, viz.:—the "Incurable Perspiration," by having
recourse to **OLD DR. TOWNSEND'S ORIGINAL AMERICAN**
SARRAPARILLA, the noblest preparation of this invaluable
root ever discovered. It was introduced into England from
America in 1851, and proved, by experience, to be the great
purifier of the Blood, unparalleled in efficacy to remove and
invigorate the constitution by eradicated all impurities from
the system. It affords the greatest relief in all cases arising from
irregular or obstructed perspiration, Colds, Coughs, &c., and
all cutaneous disorders, giving a clear and healthy appearance
to the skin. It is perfectly mild in operation, and at the same
time extraordinarily beneficial in other—its powerful composi-
tion and agreeable flavour render it a *sempar* in Medicine.
Parents, who are reminded that Children are frequently weak
injured from the injudicious administration of Calomel, Scam-
mony, and other strong purgatives, will find this celebrated Medi-
cine obviate many infantile complaints; which, uncorrected, lay
the foundation for a life of premature decay and suffering. The
youth of both sexes, and especially the female—when passing
into life, and the parent's advice and authority have been un-
heeded, too often set aside—would find the distress and irregularity of
many incidental complaints peculiar to that age greatly and
beneficially relieved. The comforting properties of this medicinal medicine to
more matured life are well known to thousands, who have
greatly benefited by its use, and are ever ready to bear tes-
timony of its powerful remedial aid; and to old age, when
medicine generally appears losing its influence, and languor
and languor, and weakness and decay are making and increase
upon the once stalwart frame, no medicine ever previously dis-
covered has been so great a blessing as this. Very many per-
sons have enjoyed from its use a prolonged and pleasant
existence, free from much of that weariness and pain arising
from the vitiated and torpid circulation of the vital fluids.
The more these original American medicines have become
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